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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1888



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ROMANIAN REPORT ON PREPARATIONS FOR POLISH PARTY CONGRESS

Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 20, 14 May 81 p 14

[Article from Warsaw by Dumitru Tinu: "In Preparation for the Ninth Congress of the Polish United Workers Party"]

[Text] The preparations for the Ninth Congress of the Polish United Workers Party, scheduled for 14-18 July, entered into a new phase with the publication of the program theses at the end of the past week. This is the first one of the documents which will be submitted for public discussion before the supreme forum of the Polish United Workers Party. The preparatory commission will also present, soon, a synthesis of the proposals for the modification of the party statute and, on the part of the government, the theses for economic reform, together with a report on the state of the economy and the three-year draft program for the stabilization of the economic situation, are expected.

The discussions aimed at the congress began much earlier. In the party organizations there have been extensive discussions on the causes of negative phenomena and on the ways and means of rising above the situations created. In Warsaw, in the televised reports and the daily press accounts of the discussions going on these days in the meetings for elections and reports and in the discussions with representatives of party organizations in the large worker collectives, the thing which attracts attention is the clear change in the proportion between the analysis of the past and proposals for the future. The dominating element is the analysis of the possibilities which are available at the present time to the party and the government for resolving problems and for developing the process of socialist renewal. An indication of the activation of the party organizations is the fact that more than 700 draft documents and proposals have been sent to the party Central Committee.

Thus, the interest with which the program theses drawn up by the preparatory commission for the congress, on the basis of the suggestions and proposals of the basic party organizations, are awaited is understandable. "The most important goal of the congress," the document states, "will be the drawing up of the party program for the work of developing the socialist democracy, strengthening its leading role in the building of socialism and for the socioeconomic stabilization of Poland." Stating that "the party has determinedly chosen the path of rising above the crisis by political means, the path of understanding, the path of the mobilization of patriotic forces, of reason and of civic responsibility for the

purpose of national salvation and socialist renewal," the document stresses: "The Polish United Workers Party is the firm guarantee of the establishment of socialism on Polish soil; it expresses the fundamental interests of the Polish people, it is the leading force which implements these interests and the political leader of the people in the building of socialism."

The program theses stress the need for modifications in the statute, intended to define most exactly the rights and duties of the organs of leadership and to contribute to an expansion of the internal democracy of the party, to the perfecting of the work style of the party and its organs of leadership. Stressing the special role of the basic organizations the document states that the different forms of collaboration among these organizations should be for the purpose of an exchange of experience without affecting the internal structures of the party.

"The party members and the basic organizations," the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU states, "should be guided in their activity by principles of democratic centralism and internal party democracy, since their observance is an essential condition for the achievement of the political unity and the unity of action of the party." On the whole, the proposals for modifying the statute--the recent session of the preparatory commission for the congress stressed--"should be based on the fundamental principles of the party which is faithful to patriotic and internationalistic ideals and which, on the basis of its own experience, is taking into account the current requirements of the building of socialism."

In the discussions which we had in the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and in worker collectives, we found out that a central idea was concern for increasing the role of the party in the entire political and socio-economic life of the country. Tadeusz Zarela, deputy section chief in the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, said that "very recent experience provides lessons worthy of note in regard to the consequences of the weakening of the role of the party and its ties with the masses. Thus, the key to the solution of the problems affecting Poland is the strengthening of the unity of the Polish United Workers Party and the growth of its role in society."

An important chapter in the document refers to measures which are necessary for the development of the socialist democracy and the viewpoints of the Polish United Workers Party in regard to the increasing of the participation of workers in the management of society are presented. The principal directives of the program of socioeconomic stabilization and guidelines in regard to the development of agriculture are presented. Prior to the publication of the theses on economic reform there has been extensive discussion in the press on the actions to be taken for the solution of the serious problems facing the Polish economy. Such a discussion took place recently in the form of a television roundtable session, with the participation of representatives of the government and the trade unions. There was much discussion about the problem of the reorientation of investments, taking into consideration the consequences of the world economic crisis, about prices, and about the participation of workers in making decisions in the economic sphere. I was in Gdansk at the time that, in the area of trade union affairs, there was a conference for the purpose of forming a clear concept regarding the role and attributes of the council of workers in the system of worker self-management, a matter of the greatest importance receiving the attention of the Polish United Workers Party and the government, which will form the substance of a draft law which will be submitted to the Sejm for discussion.

Also, recently, there was a conference in the Council of Ministers devoted to an analysis of the economic situation in the first quarter of this year. Examining the data presented by the Central Office for Statistics regarding the progress of the fulfillment of the tasks of the plan, the Polish Government established a number of measures intended to regulate the supplying of raw materials and other materials and to contribute to the overcoming of the disturbances caused in a number of economic sectors. As it was emphasized during the session, despite some difficulties, workers in eight subbranches of the economy succeeded in achieving the production provided in the plan. The newspapers, radio and television are reporting the work results of some work collectives, including the launching of some new large-capacity vessels in the Gdansk naval shipyard, the fulfillment by the workers in the "Ursus" tractor plant, near Warsaw, of the production tasks for the first quarter, and the concerns of agricultural workers for the completion of spring agricultural work, as quickly as possible. In Silesia, the press correspondents report that shortfalls continue to be recorded in regard to the extraction of coal, while metallurgists and machine builders have obtained significant results in production. The "Zabsze" metallurgical combine fulfilled the export plan in the first quarter by 110.2 percent. Electric furnaces produced here are exported to many countries, including Romania. Also the "Zgoda" plant in Silesia reported that the third motor, of the 18 motors which will be produced for large-capacity Romanian vessels, has been sent to Romania.

Priority has been given to information about activity in industrial enterprises in various other fields in radio and television broadcasts and in special columns in the press, thus responding to a real interest on the part of public opinion in the normalization of the entire political and social life. As the recent plenum of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party pointed out, the overcoming of the difficulties requires, above all, work, in all sectors; only in this way can conditions be created for the realistic and lucid tackling of all problems on which the development of the process of socialist renewal in Poland depends.

CSO: 2700/244

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN OFFICIAL RECEIVES GDR GENERAL PROSECUTOR--Comrade Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, received the delegation of the GDR prosecutor's office led by General Prosecutor Dr Josef Streit, who paid an official visit to our country for an exchange of experiences. Nicolae Popovici, general prosecutor of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Dr Siegfried Bock, GDR ambassador to Bucharest, were present. On this occasion, the sides pointed out the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples and stressed the contribution made by mutual visits to expanding and strengthening these relations. [Text] [AU260953 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 May 81 p 5]

CSO: 2700/251

BRIEFS

HASBIU SPEAKS AT DIBER MEETING--A meeting was held in one of the Central Committee offices in Diber District on 2 June. Taking part in the meeting were directing cadres of party and state organs, mass organizations, directors of economic enterprises, agricultural cooperativists, various institutions and others. Comrade Kadri Hasbiu, people's defense minister and Politburo member, spoke at the meeting. He pointed out the great achievements attained by our people under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver at the head in building socialism and defending the homeland. He pointed out in particular the successes achieved by workers, cooperativists and all workers of Diber District in fulfilling the state plan tasks. Afterwards Kadri Hasbiu spoke about the great mobilization in this district, the revolutionary initiatives and the development of socialist emulation and competitions to greet the 40th anniversary of the party's creation and its 8th Congress with greater successes. He also spoke on certain present international political problems. Kadri Hasbiu also visited (Kala E Dodes) where he met and spoke with cooperativists. [Text] [AU022110 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 2 Jun 81]

DIPLOMAS AT OFFICERS' SCHOOL--A diploma presentation ceremony for students who completed studies in the Enver Hoxha United High School for officers in Tirana was organized on 19 May. Taking part were students, soldiers, veterans, directing cadres of the People's Defense Ministry and others. Also present were Politburo member and Defense Minister (Kadri Hasbiu), Deputy Minister of Education and Culture Bardhyl Golemi, and others. Comrade Kadri Hasbiu greeted those present on behalf of the AWP Central Committee and Enver Hoxha. [AU200958 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 May 81]

ENVER HOXHA ATTENDS CONCERTS--Tirana, 25 May (ATA)--A concert with selected items from the participant groups at May 1981 concerts was given in the opera and ballet theatre in Tirana last night. Present were the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party Comrade Enver Hoxha, the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, the chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Comrades Ramiz Alia, Adil Carcani, Manush Myftiu, Rita Marko, Kadri Hasbiu, Spiro Koleka, Pali Miska, Simon Stefani, Qurjako Mihali, Pilo Peristeri, Liambi Gegprifti, Lenka Cuko, the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Shefqet Peci, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government. [Excerpt] [AU251435 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 25 May 81]

KULIKOV'S VISIT TO GDR--A Soviet military delegation led by Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact forces, is currently making an inspection visit in the GDR. The high Soviet officer and his entourage met yesterday with General Hoffmann, GDR minister of national defense. Reports made available say that the talks were devoted primarily to strengthening cooperation in the military field. Inspection tours by Russian generals and the constant instructions of the Warsaw Pact following these tours are directly related to the severe political, economic and social situation in the revisionist stable. Particularly in Poland, and to the Kremlin's concern about that situation. Under such conditions, the Soviet social-imperialists are busying themselves in measuring the pulse of the armies of their vital countries. As is known, Moscow has deployed 9 armored divisions and 10 motorized infantry divisions, totalling some 250,000 troops, in East Germany, northwest of Poland. [Text] [AU281723 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1600 GMT 28 May 81]

CSO: 2020/46

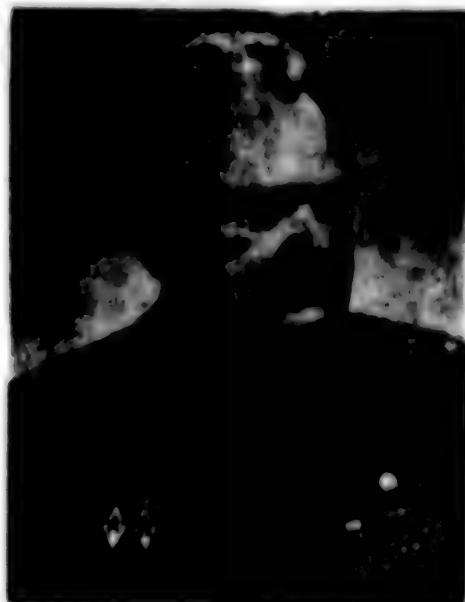
BULGARIA

ARMED MINISTER REVIEWS CIVIL DEFENCE DEVELOPMENT

Bulgaria TRADICANSKA NEPRAVA in Bulgarian No 4, 1981 pp 6-9

Article by Col Gen Tenzho Papazov, chief of Civil Defense of the Bulgarian People's Republic and deputy minister of national defense: "Years of Strengthening and Progress."

(Text) The 30th anniversary of the creation of the Civil Defense system of the Bulgarian People's Republic will be celebrated on 28 April 1981.



We are celebrating this anniversary immediately after the 26th CPSU Congress and the 13th NCP Congress, in a period of high creative upsurge and enhanced political militancy of the entire working people, generated by the clear awareness of the great successes achieved in all areas of our sociopolitical and economic life, and the bright future which is outlined by the congress decisions in terms of the further development of the mature socialist society in our country.

The Civil Defense anniversary coincides with the 1300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state. The survival of the nation in the past 13 centuries, despite the vicissitudes of history, and the tempestuous development of our country under the people's regime, confirms not only the high moral virtues of the Bulgarian people but their patriotism, courage, feeling of social duty and readiness for self-sacrifice in the defense of the homeland.

These historical events present the occasion for drawing a balance of the past accomplishments of the Civil Defense system.

Civil Defense is the offspring of the people's regime. It was preceded by the Local Antiaircraft Defense, which was organized in our country on the basis of Soviet experience, in 1951, to ensure the protection of the population against possible enemy air attacks and limit damages caused to economically and militarily important objects.

To the short while of its existence the Local Antiaircraft Defense carried out its assignment successfully.

The scientific and technical revolution, the revolution in military affairs, the introduction of nuclear missiles in the armed forces and their increased stockpiles formulated new requirements on the protection of the population and the national economy which were beyond the forces and possibilities of the Local Antiaircraft Defense. For this reason it had to be replaced with another, a more effective defense system which could ensure the protection of the population and of national economic projects throughout the country's territory. This requirement was met by the Civil Defense system which was created in Bulgaria on the basis of Soviet experience in 1962.

From the start time the Civil Defense system became a system of nationwide defense. Its ranks and forces developed an efficient organizational structure. A Civil Defense theory was formulated. The organized instruction of the population for its mobilization was undertaken. The organization of the population's and national economic protection from mass strikes was improved.

The programming of the Civil Defense system was conducted on a parallel basis with the strengthening and development of our socialist society and of its material and spiritual basis. At the same time we improved the ways and means for waging the struggle. New areas of activity appeared, such as the struggle against natural disasters and major production accidents. Taking into consideration the changes in law governing our socioeconomic development and the requirements of military-political, in 1973 the CCP Central Committee Politburo adopted new basic decisions which have governed the development of Civil Defense to this day. From local defense, as it was in 1951, and from a nationwide system, which arose in 1962, in the 1973 the Civil Defense system became a factor of strategic importance for the security of the nation and the state and an indivisible part of the unified defense system of the country. These Civil Defense achievements and the principles and directions of its further development were codified in a new law: Ukase on Civil Defense No. 405 of 1976, promulgated by the Bulgarian People's Republic State Council.

During the past 10 years, today we may note with a feeling of satisfaction that the Civil Defense system justifies the trust of the party and the people, fulfilling its role as a universally acknowledged force which can protect the people and the country against mass strike weapons and engage in wartime and emergency rescue operations in all areas or areas affected by natural disasters or major catastrophes and accidents. It has truly become part of the single defense system of the country. Our theory and practice are shaped and developed as an indivisible part of military science in accordance with the socialist military doctrine, and because Civil Defense work is conducted in total harmony with the plans for the organization and conduct of the armed struggle.

Today the Civil Defense system has highly skilled cadres which can successfully organize and implement its measures both in peacetime and in the complex circumstances of nuclear warfare. It has well trained and staffed formations which are proving their high level of daily readiness and ability to engage in wartime and emergency rescue operations in peacetime, in the struggle against natural disasters.

An efficient training system was organised and is successfully operated, as follows: the leading states, Civil Defense schools and courses; for students, in primary, secondary, semi-higher and higher educational institutions; for GO [Civil Defense] troops, through practical training and participation in comprehensive exercises. The mass information media such as Bulgarian Television, Bulgarian Radio, the central news agency and periodical press, motion pictures, creative associations, amateur organizations and local radio broadcasting services are actively participating in the dissemination of GO knowledge.

Today the problems of the protection of workers, employees and the population in peacetime are being resolved far more effectively; dispersal and evacuation are carried out more skillfully and there is greater availability of Civil Defense kits.

The importance of preparing the national economy for work in wartime and for purposes of increasing its stability were realized and became the daily concern of the main staff of ministry.

In their organizational activities the staffs are applying ever more effectively scientific approaches to resulting problems. The achievements of the scientific and technical revolution in our country's scientific potential are being better used for purposes of research and application in Civil Defense.

Thus we can confidently assert that the Civil Defense system operates throughout the entire territory, in all settlements and national economic projects, and in all regions, districts and public organs and organizations. It operates successfully in peacetime and the activities are keeping pace with the accelerated development of the country.

At the same time we have been able to achieve these successes not only through the efforts of the constant concern of the party and its central committee and the State, but also through the timely definition of the principles and laws governing the organization and development of the Civil Defense system and of the basic tasks which have been undertaken to accomplish during the various stages of its 10 years of life.

have been the result of the wise leadership of the party's central committee. The mentioned work have been inconceivable without the steady guidance provided by the CPBG, National and establishment party committees. The BCP Central Committee deserves great credit for the development of the political apparatus of the Civil Defense command of the Bulgarian People's Republic, which is successfully contributing not only to improving the party principle in the work of Civil Defense cadres but to equally as cadres in party committees and organizations with knowledge and experience in specific problems of pa to work within the Civil Defense system.

The state organs which issued the proper timely regulations based on the party's decisions and which are providing the administrative management of measures for preparing for the protection of the population and the national economy under critical circumstances deserve great credit for Civil Defense achievements.

The achievements realized by the Civil Defense system are also the result of its close collaboration with the armed forces and through the direct guidance provided by the Ministry of National Defense for the system's comprehensive development.

The technical and material aid provided by the Soviet Union has played a major role in the creation and strengthening of the Civil Defense system in our country. We are proud that the Bulgarian Civil Defense system is built and is developing like that of the USSR.

The socialist creative and economic managers whose attitude toward Civil Defense problems are making it work an inseparable part of their daily economic and organizational activities and ensuring the all-round material and financial support of Civil Defense measures continue to play an important role in the development of the Civil Defense system.

We consider and rate the successes achieved in strengthening the Civil Defense system at a specific stage in its further development. Complacency and satisfaction in achievement is the least justifiable today, when world imperialism, headed by the United States, has extremely aggravated international relations and is trying to reverse through the successes achieved by detente, is accelerating the arms race, is trying to suppress national liberation and revolutionary movements by fascist troops and is threatening to initiate a new global conflagration with all its consequences.

Taking into consideration the circumstances, the 12th Party Congress formulated new stricter requirements concerning the defense of our socialist homeland, directly applicable to the Civil Defense system as well.

To fulfill best the party's stricter requirements, we, the leaders of the CD system, must improve our organizational work even further, so that Civil Defense training - or yet become an inseparable part of the daily assignments not only of leading administrative and economic cadres but of everyone employed in the various national economic sectors and projects, people's councils, and scientific, design and educational bodies and organizations. Within the framework of his specific activities, everyone must see to it that economic and production problems are resolved in a way which will most fully satisfy the requirements of the high stability and reliability of the state and make effective use of the allocated material, financial and manpower resources.

implementation of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress on developing the material and technical base of the military according to the latest achievements of science and technical progress efforts must be made to ensure that when these efforts are applied Civil Defense needs are taken into consideration as well. In this connection we must change the way of thinking and acting of personnel in administrative and economic organs and organizations and design and scientific research institutes who are in charge of the territorial location of production forces and planning and designing of various economic projects. In order to increase the stability of the national economy they must substantiate and motivate the location of new projects (industrial enterprises, warehouses, bases and so on) such as to allow the further expansion and concentration of production capacities in the midlands. They must look and find planning solutions according to which, without any additional capital investments, would increase the physical stability of structures and of engineering and technical equipment in economic projects subjected to the influence of various striking factors in peace and war time. In order to ensure the defense of workers, employees and the population, they must find and suggest additional means and possibilities for increasing protective facilities by including in their designs and in the course of construction work the possibility that warehouses, garages, underpasses and cellars of industrial, public, housing and other buildings may be specially adapted to Civil Defense purposes. This requires not only a high sense of responsibility and patriotism but, most of all, a detailed knowledge and strict observance of the stipulations of guiding party and government Civil Defense sources, such as the State Council Ukase and Council of Ministers Civil Defense Regulation, the legal requirements and norms related to construction, and others.

Quite properly the CC's of the 13th BCP Congress stipulate that the current international situation calls for improving the military organization of the socialist army and the means for protecting real socialism. In our case this means the need to maintain in a high stage of readiness staffs, services and formations. In this field the same concern must be applied in equipping the formations with the most highly effective and highly productive equipment available through the national economy, steadily improving the quality of training of GO formations by increasing the practicality and comprehensive nature of the training, and to upgrade the discipline and cohesiveness of staffs and formations within the Civil Defense structures. We must also improve the work of SNAVR [Rescue and Emergency Damage Repair Work] under difficult circumstances. Particular attention must be paid to improving the quality of training of the combat personnel in Civil Defense courses and training centers in educational and practical aspects. Furthermore, we must decisively improve the training of students in Civil Defense and the postgraduate training of GO specialists. In addition we must study even more diligently and consistently the inexhaustible wealth of experience and apply it creatively in our practical efforts.

The further improvement of Civil Defense training in the spirit of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress calls for the fuller use of the mass information media and communication channels in the dissemination of Civil Defense knowledge. Our time requires the persistence of the Bulgarian Television, Bulgarian Radio and central and regional news to address themelves more frequently to the highly humane Civil Defense initiatives and tasks. With the help of their specific media they can make

a considerable contribution to making them the objectives and tasks of the entire nation. It is in this manner that preparation for the protection of the population and the national economy from mass destruction weapons and for eliminating the consequences of natural disasters or major production accidents may influence the mind and heart of every citizen, improve his activeness and enhance his physical and mental readiness to engage in rescue and emergency accident repair work under difficult circumstances.

The Civil Defense tasks stemming from the stipulations of the 17th Party Congress may be carried out successfully only by directly increasing the party's guidance of such activities. In this respect the okrug, obshchina, establishment and other party committees play an important role. That is why it is the duty of GKO staffs and assemblies to be in constant contact with the corresponding party committees and do not rely on their help and on the help of all party members.

As they celebrate their 30th anniversary, the Civil Defense personnel once again guarantee to the party which leads us that they will justify its confidence that they will organize the protection of the population and the national economy in peace and war times and will improve the resistance of the state.

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CERTAIN PROBLEMS IN CIVIL DEFENSE OPERATIONS OUTLINED

Upgrading Civil Defense Readiness

From "VAKHRDANSKA OTBRANA" in Bulgarian No 4 81 pp 14-15

[Article by Col But'yo Chichov]

[Text] As is the case with all areas of our socioeconomic life, problems arise steadily within the Civil Defense system. They are caused by the rapid development of industry, agriculture, transportation, power industry, and so on.



In this connection, I would like to share with the readers of this periodical my thoughts on some problems which determine the enhancement of Civil Defense readiness, problems which, naturally, are related to the basic tasks of the Civil Defense system in peace and war time.

The first problem to be considered is that of ensuring the protection of the population from modern mass destruction weapons. If we bear in mind the highly destructive power of these weapons, I believe that some protective measures have been taken at a pace which fails behind requirements. In frequent cases these problems are largely underestimated. It is imperative for the efforts of all managers on whom the state of readiness attends, to concentrate their attention on sheltering and reducing the time needed for dispersal and evacuation and for issuing as rapidly as possible individual protection kits if so required.

The second problem is that of increasing the resistance of economic projects so that they may work under wartime conditions. This is a problem related to the plan for socioeconomic development, for which reason I shall discuss only one of the measures. In my view, we are underestimating the possibility of achieving stability as a result of several organizational measures which require virtually no additional funds. Unfortunately, such organizational measures are not being carried out in full. In some areas they are not being carried out at all. Insufficient work is being done by specialists in various projects and departments in terms of determining and implementing the type of measures specific to a given production facility, sector, and so on.

However, the main problem in upgrading resistance is the fact that, with few exceptions, engineering and technical measures are not carried out in the course of the repairing, building, reconstruction or modernization of enterprises, communal-power grids and installations, and settlements. Or else, whatever is being done is insufficient. The fact is ignored that the implementation of such organizational measures saves huge funds, for in most cases they consist of no more than one or another technical solution which does not involve additional capital investments. In my view, therefore, the essence of the problem is to change the thinking of cadres so that they may realize the need and tremendous importance of measures to increase resistance in terms of defense.

The third problem is that of training the command personnel of Civil Defense staff, services and formations, and of the population and the students for action in war time or in the case of natural disasters or major production accidents. I consider this a problem, for under contemporary conditions the requirements governing such training are increasing steadily. The complexity of the circumstances in a future war will require of everyone high stress, high operativeness, and total coordination of the activities of staffs, services and formations, to the point that they are automatically performed, and the skills to act within the shortest possible time and even the least expected situations. Such actions are necessary also in the aftermath of natural disasters or major production breakdowns. All this faces the Civil Defense organs with the problem of improving decisively the training of staffs, services and formations, and the compulsory training of the population and the students. In order for such requirements to be met we must steadily increase training facilities so that practical exercises may be conducted in prepared civil and training grounds and modeled stricken areas under conditions approximating combat as realistically as is possible.

The basic problems and the tasks they involve cannot be resolved unless the administrative and economic managers at all levels assume direct guidance of Civil Defense activities, as stipulated in governmental documents and unless the problems become an inseparable part of their basic organizing work. This does not require particularly large amounts of time. What are needed are better understanding and inter convictions.

The solution of such problems will greatly contribute to upgrading Civil Defense readiness under contemporary conditions and implementation of the party's order of ensuring the defense of our socialist fatherland in accordance with the stipulations of the 22th BCP Congress.

More Effective Protection of Population

YUHA CHAKHADARSKA OTBRANA in Bulgarian No 4, 1981 pp 16-17

[Article by Engineer Trifon Pangelov, chief of the Gabrovo Okrug and chairman of the executive committee of the Gabrovo Okrug People's Council]

[Text:] The 8th Five-year Plan will be a five-year plan of scientific and technical progress, a five-year plan of intellectualization of labor in all sectors of the national economy. Unquestionably, this will affect preparations for the protection of the population and the national economy in critical situations. It is no secret that throughout the world the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution are applied first in military affairs and in defense. I am convinced that our country is no exception.



As I see it, in the 8th Five-year Plan the achievements of science and technical progress will be extensively applied in GO activities such as informing and sheltering the population, and improving individual and collective protection facilities. The adoption of a differentiated approach in the building of shelters and the development of a more orderly study, design, construction, reconstruction, modernization and exploitation of such facilities, involving the use of all current industrial and civil construction methods, would enable us to resolve this problem once and for all and quickly. The storage of individual protection kits will be improved considerably, so that, if necessary, they may be issued rapidly. Steady efforts will be made to improve them on the basis of existing scientific developments. In the areas of evacuation and dispersal attention will be focused on reducing the necessary amount of time without violating the rhythm of the production process.

In the years to come, the role of the formations with increased readiness to battle and to consequences of the handling of industrial toxins and explosives and quickly eliminate the consequences of natural disasters and major production accidents will be enhanced greatly. The knowledge acquired by troops and commanders in such formations will be extremely differentiated and concretized.

The problem of training the population and the formations will remain topical in the future as well. The population will be given better training so that it may react better to Civil Defense signals and use technical facilities properly. The protection of cultivated plants and livestock and their output will become the focal point of attention of the Civil Defense organs, along with efforts to upgrade the resistance of enterprises and training personnel for rescue and emergency repair work.

As in the past, the Civil Defense system will continue to resolve complex and varied problems. This will lead to stricter requirements and trigger problems of a different nature in the management system, its structure, organs, technical facilities, and the training and organization of interaction. They will remain subject to the necessary attention together with problems related to the party-political implementation of Civil Defense measures, upgrading the moral-mental resistance of the population, and ensuring improved material and technical procurement. It is thus that the Civil Defense system will develop as an ever safer and more reliable shield for the protection of the population.

Future of Civil Defense System

Sofia GRADHANSKA OTDORANA in Bulgarian No 4, 1981 p 17

(Article by Col Pencho Penev, Shumen Okrug GO chief of staff)

[Text] Predictions concerning the future of the GO are difficult to make. That is why I shall briefly share my ideas of the changes which, in my view, could be made in the GO system. The rapid changes taking place in military affairs will unquestionably lead to some changes in GO theory on the protection of the population. The experience acquired in the war in Vietnam proved that population casualties are far heavier as a result of evacuation compared with sheltering. Obviously, the role of shelters and other protective installations will become even more important.

Science will become an ever larger part of the GO system. The GO system is steadily improving under the influence of scientific and technical progress. The formations are being supplied with an ever increasing quantity of modern equipment, thanks to which they can carry out various peace and wartime assignments under difficult circumstances. The role of the GO in resolving peacetime problems will become even greater in the struggle against natural disasters and major production accidents. Intensive work has taken place on such problems in recent years, and successes already achieved will unquestionably increase in the future. During last winter's heavy snowfalls and the danger which arose of a paralysis in the life of the okrug and the country, the Civil Defense system accomplished a great deal in rapidly restoring communications, opening roads, and ensuring the steady supply of energy and raw materials for the national economy. During those difficult days thousands of troops from the formations displayed dedication and heroism and were honored with governmental awards.

The organization of staffs, services and formations will continue to be improved and the role of interactions in the GO system will grow, as a result of which further successes will be achieved.



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BULGARIA

WEAKNESSES IN CIVIL DEFENSE FIELD TRAINING

IRAZHANSKA OTBRAZA in Bulgarian No 4, 1981 pp 24-25

(Article by Col Savche Georgiev: "Greater Emphasis on Practice"; [Some Conclusions on the Result of GO [Civil Defense] Training the Military Field Camps])

"[Text] Civil Defense is a main part of the curriculum of basic military training. GI training is of major importance in preparing the future citizens to defend the homeland. Furthermore, it offers great opportunities for the patriotic and international upbringing of the students.

Training in military field camps is organized realistically. The young people are taught how to make decisions and act by themselves or jointly in protecting themselves from mass destruction weapons and other means of attack, conduct radiation and chemical reconnaissance, participate in putting out fires and decontamination activities, organize and carry out rescue and emergency accident repair operations, assess circumstances, and give first aid in stricken areas. GO training under suitable tactical circumstances and with full material support offer opportunities for greater practical type of training. It enhances the moral and psychological resistance of the young people and their readiness to act under complex circumstances, such as use by the enemy of mass destruction weapons, natural disasters or major production accidents.

Greater attention has been paid to methodical guidance, material support and proper organization of GO exercises in recent years. Most okrugs are steadily improving the selection and training of reserve officers for the teaching of GO subjects in military field camps. Most of the camps already have training grounds for Civil Defense and medical-sanitary protection. The necessary training facilities are being provided and GO evening discussions are sponsored. In many areas training films are shown, exercises are carried out and many other measures are adopted with a view to upgrading the training of the students in the area of protection from mass destruction weapons. (OMP).

Practical experience has been gained in the organization of GO military field exercises in Ruse, Burgas, Varna, Pleven and other okrugs. Useful experience has been acquired by the Sofia GO staff, and the Sofia City Council of the Organization for the Military and the Technical Training of the Population, the Public Education Administration of the Sofia City People's Council, and the respective organs in Sofia Okrug. Reserve officers--chemists, and project GO chiefs of staff--well

trained in the field of GO, are appointed GO instructors in military-field camps. They are assigned to carry-out training rallies in the course of which they cover the exercises stipulated in the curriculum. This training is headed by experienced specialists from the Sofia and rayon GO staffs and instructors from the GO schools. In Bulgaria, reserve officers recruited for the camps are given the necessary information on required material facilities and on how to conduct exercises with the students and instruction-methodical training with section commanders and simulation groups. Each one of them receives a sample plan--synopsis for the individual topics.

The reserve officers who are trying to teach the classes are given the necessary instructions by rayon GO inspectors in charge of population training preceding the military-field exercises. The reserve officers become familiar with the available GO training facilities and property in military-field camps and are instructed in the most expedient manner for the utilization of such facilities. The required plans, materials and equipment for training classes in military-field camps, such as maps, slides, charts, such as "Instruments for Radiation and Chemical Reconnaissance," etc., training films (such as "Protecting the Troops From Napalm," "Rescue and Emergency Damage Repair Operations in a Stricken Area," and others), instruments for radiation and chemical reconnaissance, gas masks, simulation facilities, and others. Members of the Sofia and Rayon GO staffs supervise and provide assistance in the course of the training.

In the past two years, as a result of the combined efforts of the Sofia GO staff, the city council's OVTPR and the Public Education Administration of the Sofia City People's Council, the training in military-field camps in Sofia and Sofia Okrug have attained a higher educational level and acquired better material facilities. Favorable conditions are being created for the fuller involvement of the students. This enhances their interest in training and their mastery of the subject. The students acquire practical skills and ability to protect themselves from OMP, conduct reconnaissance activities and carry out rescue operations in a stricken area.

However, investigations have shown that not all Civil Defense classes are properly conducted and that the training and education objectives are not always achieved. Thus, for example, the requirement of the GO Command of the Bulgarian People's Republic on appointing reserve officers with the required GO training as GO teachers in military-field camps is not being carried out in some okrugs. Some Civil Defense protection training facilities are not equipped according to regulations. This hinders practical work in some aspects of GO, as stipulated in the curriculum. The students do not always use the entire available GO equipment for military-field training. In some camps (Pazardzhik, Smolyan and others) even the property stored in the camp itself remains unused. For example, in the Pazardzhik Military Field Camp only one squad is trained while wearing gas masks, while the gas masks remain unwrapped in the warehouse. In Pazardzhik Okrug only one radiation-reconnaissance instrument (VPthk) is used in covering the "Instruments for Radiation and Chemical Reconnaissance" topic, although currently the camp's warehouse contains such instruments.

It must be reported that in many places the instruments for radiation and chemical reconnaissance are ineffective. This is mostly due to the fact that the power sources have been either exhausted or are lacking. This seemingly minor "fault," however, has been the reason for some of the classes requiring the use of such instruments to be taught inadequately, without the necessary emphasis on practical knowledge.

The proper planning of GO classes is of great importance in ensuring a normal training process. In some big military field camps several squads are asked to cover the same subject at the same time. This makes the use of available facilities difficult. Furthermore, many students must gather at the same place. The squads hinder each other's work and, in the final account, some of the training takes place for the sake of appearances only.

In only rare cases is the topic "Operations of the Squad in SNAVR [Rescue and Emergency Damage Repair Work] in a Stricken Area" covered jointly with the topic "Practical Work in Rendering First Medical Aid and Mutual Aid in a Nuclear Strike Area," as the methodical instructions recommend. With adequate organization and good material support, whenever the two topics are covered jointly, the students acquire practical knowledge in basic activities to be carried out in rescue operations and in giving urgent medical aid in a stricken area.

In order to improve the practical aspects of Civil Defense training in military-field camps, the camp GO staffs should pay greater attention to holding training-related rallies with reserve officers assigned to teach Civil Defense subjects in military-field camps and use their own experience and that of the Sofia City GO staff.

The commanders of military field camps could be of great assistance in raising the GO training process on a higher methodical level and reach the training targets. They can establish a strict order which will enable the reserve officers to find the necessary time for individual training, the organization of the next day's classes and the instruction of squad and simulation group commanders. Good results can be expected only when the training process in the camps is closely supervised and directed and when no deviation from the curriculum is allowed.

The practical emphasis of GO training in military field camps is directly related to the problem of training facilities. Good training facilities make it possible to create a realistic situation and to develop practical skills in protection from enemy OMP and conduct of rescue operations in a stricken area. Unfortunately, not all training groups have been made suitable for this purpose. That is why whether such imperfections exist all the necessary elements and training areas must be properly equipped. It would be expedient to expand the training grounds in the bigger military field camps and to equip them with as many training areas as are necessary for the normal course of the training process. The camps must be supplied with the necessary GO training facilities which must be stored properly and used fully, rather than kept in the warehouses.

An important prerequisite for achieving high grade military field training is for all trainees to cover the basic topics properly. We must establish a creative and active atmosphere for the trainees. This is a prerequisite for getting into the spirit of the circumstances and for the use of competitiveness as an incentive for the better mastering of defense from OMP and in carrying out rescue operations in a stricken area.

Practical GO training exercises in military field camps are the final stage in training protection from OMP. This has a long term influence on the readiness of the future citizens of the Bulgarian People's Republic to act in difficult circumstances.

PROFILE OF LOCAL CIVIL DEFENCE LEADER

SOLODNIKOVSKA OTMIRATA in Bulgarian No 4, 1981 pp 26-27

Report: "Awarded for Services to the GO [Civil Defense] of the NRS (Bulgarian People's Republic)"



During his 27 year service in the Civil Defense system Marko St. Markov has held a variety of positions. Both as a private and a commander he has always shown an equally high feeling of responsibility toward his obligations. He is highly respected today, as deputy chief of Civil Defense at the Petur Chengelov Manufacturing Plant in Plovdiv.

Devoid of conceit and active, he makes a particular effort to carry out his assignments precisely and punctiliously, for he has repeatedly seen the tremendous importance which the setting of a personal example by the leader has in terms of the motivation and conscientiousness of the troops and their proper attitude toward their duties. Marko Markov is respected and valued at the plant not only because of his principles and strictness but his humane attitude and understanding shown in his cooperation with others. In an atmosphere of sympathy and reciprocal respect he stimulates, brands and guides Civil Defense activities. Although he is also director of the plant, which increases his obligations, he finds sufficient time to talk with friends and commanders and with workers and employees to whom he inculcates the basic laws of the Civil Defense system and their obligations in order to contribute to a successful solution of such problems in peace or wartime.

In the past several years Civil Defense formations and services at the Petrov Changchun Glass Manufacturing Plant have held leading positions in the city and among its competitors; in the 1980 competition the enterprise became the comprehensive champion within the Pirlim DSO (State Economic Trust) system. Marko Markov's particular work assignments mainly lie in the improved training of the services and formations and to the particular attention which was paid to practical training, which largely determines the acquisition of lasting knowledge and practical skills. The broadening and improvement of training facilities are also such as to contribute to the normal and quality development of the training process. The measures taken to upgrade the efficiency of the forces pursue the same objective. The introduction of a competitive element in the curriculum and the moral and material incentives awarded to the winners have considerably increased the interest of the students in exercises and classes. The prompt rankers are given the opportunity to gain first experience on the plant's radio broadcasting system.

A characteristic feature of Marko Markov's work is his creative approach. Before taking a decision related to Civil Defense he seeks the support of the chief of staff and the plant's party and administrative management. The opportunity that Marko Markov has to follow simultaneously the condition of the production process and Civil Defense work has helped him on frequent occasions to initiate inventive and timely suggestions in the fruitful and successful combination of both activities. The fact that last year he was awarded the badge for services to the GO of the DSO First class was considered a deserved recognition of his many years of dedicated work.



To mark his ten years service Dr. Savchenko has headed the medical service of the District War Council's Council. A characteristic feature of his work is his understanding of the important problems which will have to be resolved by Civil Defense in case of an emergency situation. This is the basis of his personal level of organization and discipline and the exactingness he displays toward his subordinates from the prompt and accurate implementation of all assignments. He is often seen in his daily contacts with people but becomes a different person in case of an emergency. He encourages the conscientious, rewards the careful and diligent health care workers who underestimate their obligations or allow themselves to shirk work.

An even important feature in Dr. Bachev's work is his constant contact with the GO staff. This contact is expressed not only in the course of instruction meeting & discussions which enables him to express his views and make suggestions on improving the work effectiveness and readiness of the medical service and its formations. The basic important feature in his activities is not to carry out an audit for its own sake but to use it for the sake of improving the readiness of the unit and the formations.

During the winter of 1950, this place is almost during last January the medical service directed by Dr. Bachev, successfully dealt with some difficult tasks: the help of the medical personnel in the garrison was sought in supplying the okrug hospital after a heavy snowfall; an dispensary was established with the medical service in Varna; because of incredible difficulties were surmounted (in some areas snowdrifts were more than two meters high), the hospital crews were given the possibility of working in turn shift 24-hour hours of the day; the lives of sick children, women in labor and other citizens were saved. All this was accomplished as a result of the conscientiousness of the medical personnel skillfully guided by the leader of the medical service.

Dr. Bachev, not only bears the work creative, has been able to draw conclusions from the experience and to make suggestions on improvements in the plans and organization of his work, that is to upgrade the readiness of the service and of the formations that act under a difficult or critical circumstances.

Dr. Bachev deserves the Order for Services to the GO of the RPR first class for his creative activities as chief of the medical service and his application and persistence in the work.



Dr. Bachev, who was an specialist in the medical service and the medical staff, in 1950, was assigned there around her with the rank of captain in Varna. She was asked to become Civil Defense chief of the city. At first she thought of refusing because of her youth, inexperienced in administrative and the fact that she is a woman. However, she was convinced by the leaders of the party and the party and service management. Therefore, she made up her mind to take on the work and to enrich her

knowledge, she exhaustively prepared herself for Civil Defense classes and was developing all the troops and commanders in the formations. Eventually her persistence yielded results. The attitude of the people toward Civil Defense changed and they began to study thoroughly the materials and to participate in the exercises actively. Both commanders and private developed a higher feeling of responsibility for their state of readiness.

The name of Rikta Furshova began to be mentioned respectfully. The badge For Service to the DD at the KGB second class, which was awarded to her in 1978, was its recognition for her long years of conscientious activities in the Civil Defense system. It will let her improve to achieve new successes in her work. Today she is head of the production-technical department of the water supply and sewer department and leads a group of Civil Defense specialists. She continues to be modest and dedicated in her work. She tries to organize her work in such a way that the group for which she is responsible is ready at all times to engage in rescue or accident repair work. She is well aware of the great importance of high level readiness, for should any breakdown occur in the water or sewer mains, the consequences to the population and to industry may be negative. That is why, in her view, one of the most important tasks is for the formations always to have a realistic plan formulated in advance for action under all circumstances. Only such can they cope promptly with any breakdown or eliminate the consequences of a natural disaster.

Rikta Furshova maintains close relations with the okrug staff and regularly studies the experience published in the press. Personally she would like to read more relevant to which leading workers like her share their experience and more stories about the champions in the socialist competition and people who have totally dedicated themselves to Civil Defense service. She loves her work, for which recent her activities as head of a group of specialists in the water supply and sewer department has become her vocation and destiny.



Slavko Svetlikov, now Civil Defense chief of staff at the Maritino Textile Combine in Orenburg, is a Civil Defense veteran who has worked within the system since 1961 and until 1978. As a result of his ability and persistence in raising defense training questions with the party and economic management of the combine and involving the heads of the trade union committee and the komsomol organization, organized work for the defense preparedness of workers and employees and for

conditions for stability of the enterprise have become very popular. That is why all tasks are carried out within the stipulated deadlines and according to requirements.

A staff committee has been developed in the combine as a result of the systematic efforts of the chief of staff. An efficient organization for its use by the formations has been achieved, which is of particular importance. This contributes substantially to upgrading the training and readiness to act under complex circumstances by the formations and for engaging in rescue and emergency breakdown repair operations in a difficult area and in eliminating the consequences of natural disasters and major production accidents.

The chief of staff particularly concerns himself with the organization and conduct of Civil Defense socialist competition. On his suggestion the plant's party committee and trade union committee agreed that the Civil Defense competition is to be a separate part of the overall competition. This has greatly contributed to the upgrading and proper development. Also on his suggestion the commission in charge of assessing competition results includes members of the management and production specialists. Consequently, the assessments are realistic and are based mainly on the regular nature and the quality of the training, the meeting of stipulated norms and the readiness for action.

The service units play a major role in the training of formations, workers and apprentices. The chief of staff always seeks their assistance and helps them himself. A service unit is necessary, as a result of which they undertake the implementation of Civil Defense assignments. Responsibility. Under their guidance and with their supervision formations find the most suitable time which is used efficiently for training with adequate material facilities.

In conducting civil defense training of the staff, services and formations and of the industrial enterprises in the Kirov region the Maritse Production Textile Combine has reached a high level and the enterprise is always among the leaders in the okrug. Last year it won the championship in the Civil Defense socialist competition among the enterprises of the Kirov region and was awarded the red challenge banner of the Kirov region industry. It is for these and other successes that the chief of staff was awarded the badge for services to the SO of KTB.

BULGARIA

BRIEFS

ONCE R FOR DEPARTING COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR--On 7 May Peko Takov, deputy chairman of the State Council, awarded Maria Carmenza Arenas, Colombian ambassador to Bulgaria, with the Order Horseman--3d degree--Order for services in developing the relations between Bulgaria and Colombia, and on her final departure from Bulgaria. [Text] [AU071216 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 7 May 81]

PAKOV'S CANDIDACY APPROVED--Preelection conferences were held in Pleven today. Peko Takov, Karlo Lukyanov, first deputy chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, academicians Angel Salevski and Atanas Maleev and two female workers from Pleven were approved as candidate deputies for the eighth National Assembly. [AU071216 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 5 May 81]

M. ADENOV'S CANDIDACY APPROVED--The constituency No 73 in Vidin has approved the candidacy of Petur Mladenov as candidate deputy for the eighth National Assembly. [AU071216 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 5 May 81]

DYUNOV'S CANDIDACY APPROVED--The constituency No 195 in Plovdiv has approved the candidacy of Comrade Ognian Doynov as candidate deputy for the eighth National Assembly. [Text] [AU071216 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 May 81]

CONTRACT AT PLOVDIV FAIR--The first trade contract on the delivery of Bulgarian light industry products for the Soviet Union amounting to more than 90 million leva expressed in foreign currency has been signed at the Plovdiv spring fair. This contract was signed by Yuriy Nikolayevich (Shomakov), chairman of the Soviet Raznoexport Enterprise and by Angel Angelov, director general of Industrialimport. [AU071216 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 May 81]

SOVET GUESTS AT CELEBRATION--The day of the cattle-breeder was marked at a celebration in Krivina village, Sofia Okrug, today. Georgi Grigorov, chief of the Organizational Department at the BCP Central Committee, and the Soviet guests from Moscow led by Igor Ponomarev, secretary of the Moscow City CPCU Committee, attended the celebration. [AU071216 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 May 81]

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH CARE COURSE--Sofia, 5 May (BTA)--Specialists from Vietnam, Egypt, Iran, Thailand and Tanzania are taking part in the international course on the health aspects of environment conservation. Scientists from the World Health Organization and from different Bulgarian institutes will read lectures at the course. The participants were greeted by the director of the Hygiene and Occupational Diseases Institute with the medical academy, Professor Fina Kaloyanova. [Text] [AU071216 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 5 May 81]

BCP 70 YEARS ANNIVERSARY--Sofia, 6 May (BTA)--The 60th anniversary of the foundation of the Romanian Communist Party was marked solemnly here today. At the solemn meeting in Sofia which was attended by Mr Dimitur Zhanishev, BCP CC secretary, the fleet was taken by Mr Dimitur Sirkov, deputy director of the Institute of BCP History. [Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 6 May 81]

BODRICOV AT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION--On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Central Machine Building Institute, a festive celebration was held at the Georgi Kirkov hall in Sofia. Comrade Todor Bozhinov, Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building industry; Nikola Kalchev, chairman of the State Committee for Standardization attached to the Council of Ministers, and numerous other officials attended. Comrade Todor Bozhinov presented government awards and congratulated the collective of the institute on its anniversary. Minister Chakurov spoke on behalf of the Machine Building Industry Ministry. [AU071205 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 4 May 81]

PLOVDIV FAIR--Comrades Grisha Filipov, Ognyan Doynov, Todor Bozhinov, as well as Andrey Lukanov, Drazha Vulcheva and Kiril Zarev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Ivan Tanev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug Party Committee; ministers; deputy ministers; directors and general managers of economic trusts, as well as Bulgarian and foreign representatives to the Plovdiv fair, and foreign diplomats accredited in Bulgaria attended a festive celebration on the eve of the Plovdiv spring fair for foodstuffs and consumer goods, held in Plovdiv Town tonight. Christian Christov, minister of foreign trade, delivered a speech on the traditional Plovdiv fair, which this year, for the first time, is divided into two sections--the spring fair devoted to consumer goods and foodstuffs--and the autumn fair, which displays products of heavy industry and technological products. [AU071205 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 May 81]

CANDIDATES FOR ELECTIONS--The first election district, Blagoevgrad, approved the candidacy of Comrade Aleksandur Iliev for the National Assembly elections at a festive town rally. The working people of the 335th election district Stara Zagora appraised the candidacy of Comrade Petur Dyulgerov; the constituents of the 24th election district Silistra approved the candidacy of Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov. [AU071205 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 May 81]

CANDIDATE CANDIDACY--Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Committee, was approved as candidate deputy for the eighth National Assembly at a festive meeting in Mezdra today, organized by public and political organizations of working people from the 54th election district. Jordan Kotev, first secretary of the Mezdra Municipal Party Committee, spoke on Comrade Karadzhov's valuable work in political life and in our country's state administration. [AU071205 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 4 May 81]

YORDANOV CANDIDACY APPROVAL--The constituents of the 361st election district Turgovishte approved the candidacy of Comrade Georgi Yordanov as deputy to the forthcoming National Assembly. Ivan Gruev, first secretary of the Turgovishte Okrug BCP Committee, spoke on Comrade Georgi Yordanov's active participation in socialist construction and on his contribution to the implementation of the major decisions of the BCP Central Committee April Plenum. [Text] [AU071205 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 4 May 81]

YORDANOV AT CULTURAL FESTIVAL--The Sliven Culture Festival, held under the motto "Sliven Flame," and devoted to the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, was officially inaugurated today. Literary and arts awards were presented on the occasion. Arts exhibitions were opened and lectures on the arts and literature were read. Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, accompanied by other officials, attended the opening of the festivities in the central square of Sliven City and paid tribute to the liberation struggle heroes monument. They also attended the festive ceremony of "lighting" the symbolic Sliven flame. [AU071205 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 May 81]

BULGARIAS [UNESCO] PARTICIPATION--The eighth regional conference of the National UNESCO Committees in Europe has opened in Madrid. The conference is attended by a Bulgarian delegation, headed by Eduard Bashirov, chief secretary of the Bulgarian National UNESCO Committee, who was unanimously elected as main speaker of the conference. [AU071205 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 4 May 81]

JOURNALISTS RECEPTION--In the occasion of the Soviet Press Day a cocktail reception was given tonight in Sofia by the Bulgarian Journalists Union. The reception was attended by Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, by Lalyu Dimitrov, head of the BCP Central Committee Mass Media Department and by numerous, outstanding representatives of Bulgarian journalism. The reception was also attended by representatives of the Soviet Embassy and by foreign correspondents accredited in Bulgaria. [Text] [AU071205 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 4 May 81]

ARCHITECTURE CONFERENCE--A national scientific-technical conference devoted to problems connected with automation in architecture-construction activities and with the management of construction activities opened yesterday at the Sofia Club of Soviet Science and Culture. Experts from the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union, Hungary and the CSSR will attend and read papers at the conference. [Text] [AU071205 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 May 81 p 8]

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCE--A conference of representatives of trade unions from the automobile construction sector, the machine building sector and affiliated branches opened in Sofia yesterday. Delegations from the United Kingdom, the GDR, Italy, Poland, the USSR, Finland, France, the CSSR and Bulgaria are participating in the conference. They are representing 11 trade unions with different political orientations. [Text] [AU091747 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 May 81 p 8]

COMMUNICATIONS' DEVELOPMENT--Sofia, 8 May (BTA)--In the 5-year period an international automated telephone exchange with 800 lines is planned to be set up in the Bulgarian capital. It will be supplied with an equipment made by the French "Tungsram CSF" firm which will increase the direct telephone service capacity with all socialist countries. The first Bulgarian-made electronic telephone exchanges of the "crosspoint" type has already been put into operation. New Soviet appliances will be provided for increasing the subscribers' lines with 6-8 channels thus several times increasing the contact capacity of the subscribers' net working the communications. A programme for radio and TV equipment control is being carried out. The principal network of wideband radio relay lines for transmitting international radio and TV programmes will be constantly extended. The automation of

for telephone communications between towns and villages will extend to 70 percent of all the country in this country. The "Telecomplet" Engineering Organization will finish the 6 million worth installations construction in Kuwait. [Text] [AU091747 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 8 May 81]

BULGARO-TURKISH COOPERATION--Sofia, 8 May (BTA)--A cooperation agreement was signed in Sofia today by the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress of Bulgaria and the Union for Science and Technology of the Republic of Turkey. The document, which is the first of its kind between the two countries, provides for joint researches in the field of nuclear physics, microelectronics, microbiology, etc., as well as exchanging research workers, techno-scientific information and documentation. The delegations of the two research departments had a preparatory sitting in the Bulgarian capital for the first session of the Bulgaro-Turkish Subcommittee on Techno-Scientific Cooperation. [Text] [AU091747 Sofia BTA in English 1530 GMT 8 May 81]

FAIR TRANSACTIONS--PLOVDIV, 7 May (BTA)--At the first spring international Plovdiv fair of consumer goods, 50 business transactions to the tune of nearly 250 million foreign currency leva have been made so far. [AU091747 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 9 May 81]

CHERVA CEREMONY--A festive ceremony marking the anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany was held at the Soviet army monument in Sofia today. "Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Sofia City Party Committee; Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria; Manfred Schmidt, DDR ambassador to Bulgaria; Jaroalav Hejna, CSSR ambassador to Bulgaria, and Col Gen Khachik Ambaryan, representative of the commander in chiefs of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries to the Bulgarian People's Army, attended the ceremony." Wreaths were also laid on other monuments in Sofia. [AU091747 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 8 May 81]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY--Jaroslav Hejna, Czechoslovak ambassador to Bulgaria, has given a reception at the embassy's premises on the occasion of Czechoslovakia's national holiday. Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Petur Mladenov, Boris Rusev, Stoyan Karadjov, Dimitur Stanishev; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; and others attended the reception which was held in a joyful and friendly atmosphere. [AU091747 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 8 May 81]

BULGARIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE--On its way to Zagreb, where a Bulgarian trade and industry exhibition is expected to open, a Bulgarian Government delegation headed by Comrade Andrey Lukanyov arrived in Belgrade. At the Palace of Federation, Comrade Lukanyov was received by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. During a prolonged, friendly talk Veselin Djuranovic briefed Comrade Andrey Lukanyov on the topical tasks which are being accomplished in connection with the country's economic stabilization. Comrade Andrey Lukanyov, in turn, briefed the leader of the SFRY Government on the basic economic goals which were set by the 12th BCP Congress, and on the nationwide activities aimed at implementing these goals. On both sides satisfaction was expressed at the considerable results achieved in trade and economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. It was mentioned with satisfaction that new, more perfect forms of

cooperation are widely applied in Bulgaro-Yugoslav economic relations, such as production sharing and specialization. They create conditions for making mutual economic relations more stable by ensuring a further dynamic development of these relations. The importance of other, mutual economic initiatives, including activities in the border areas of the two socialist countries, was also pointed out. [Text] [AU182012 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 18 May 81]

OGNYAN DOYNOV IN VRATSA--On 13 May in Vratsa a plenum of the BCP Okrug Committee was held devoted to introducing scientific-technological achievements into industry. The plenum was attended by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary. [AU172039 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 13 May 81]

MIKHAYLOV IN SILISTRA--A mass meeting was held in Silistra with the participation of candidates for the National Assembly election, including Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov. He delivered a long speech on the tasks facing the party and people in accomplishing the further development of productive forces, in the further automation and mechanization of production and in further applying the scientific-technical approach in practical work, as well as in the ascending development of intellectual and cultural values and education, and in transforming science into a productive force. [AU172039 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 May 81]

AVRAMOV COMMEMORATION--The 80th anniversary of the birth of Georgi Avramov, a loyal party member, former first secretary of the Sofia City Party Committee, former political commissary of the first insurrection operational zone, was celebrated in his home town of Sliven today. It was organized by the local BCP authorities and by the local committee of fighters against capitalism and fascism. A letter from Todor Zhivkov on the occasion was read by Velichko Petrov, first secretary of the Sliven Okrug BCP Committee, in the presence of numerous local leaders, officials, citizens and guests from other okrugs and towns. [AU172039 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 May 81]

DELEGATION'S RETURN FROM HUNGARY--The Bulgarian delegation led by Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Complex Central Council Executive Committee, which had attended the 54th CEMA session on agricultural matters, has returned home from Budapest. [Text] [AU172039 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 15 May 81]

LUKANOV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW--Andrey Lukyanov, Bulgaria's permanent representative to CEMA and chairman of the CEMA Executive Committee, who attended the 99th CEMA Executive Committee session in Moscow, has returned home. [Text] [AU172039 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 15 May 81]

CARGO SHIPS FOR HOLLAND--Sofia, 14 May (BTA)--The Dutch press published favorable responses about the first 38,000-ton ship made at the "Georgi Dimitrov" shipyards in Varna for the firm (Nedlloyd-Amstervlaart). According to the review the firm is delighted by the purchase. Also, the second vessel for the same firm was completed 1 month ahead of schedule. At present a third one is under construction. The 38,000-ton ships, which Bulgaria is building for the Dutch navigation are designed for bulk cargo and have the highest state mark for quality. High degree of

automation in servicing the machines, a central control pool, excellent conditions for the crew--these are the characteristic qualities of these series of vessels. The country is building such ships for other countries as well. [Text] [AU172039 Sofia BTA in English 0836 GMT 14 May 81]

AGREEMENT WITH NICARAGUA--Sofia, 14 May (BTA)--Tonight Mr Georgi Pankov, minister of the chemical industry, and Dr Lea Guido de Copez, minister of public health of Nicaragua, signed here a protocol on cooperation and joint production in the field of pharmacy, perfumery and cosmetics. [AU172039 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 14 May 81]

ZHIVKOV THANKS KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN--Vientiane, 16 May (KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, recently received a message of thanks from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] CC, for the former's message of congratulations on the occasion of his re-assumption of office as general secretary of the BCP CC. In his message, Todor Zhivkov expressed his conviction that the friendship relations and cooperation between the BCP and the LPRP would be further enhanced and strengthened for the prosperity of the peoples of the two countries as well as for the interests of peace and socialism. [Text] [BK161051 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 16 May 81]

BCP EDITORIAL ON POLISH ARTICLE--Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 15 May on page 7 carries a 300-word BTA report on an article carried on 14 May by the Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, headlined "Program or Manifest." The article deals with the recently published Solidarity "theses" and accuses the authors of the document of "ignoring the achievements of the PZPR" and "rejecting socialist democracy." The Solidarity "theses" are defined as an "unacceptable alternative for the Polish Communists, non-party members and soldiers," stressing that "there is no place in Poland for a dual government." The article proclaims the PZPR as the "inspirer and initiator of Poland's socialist restoration." [Editorial Report]

ZHIVKOV TO SILIVEN CITIZENS--Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 15 May 1981 carries on pages 1 and 8 the 500-word text of a letter from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, addressed to a festive meeting in Siliven, held on 14 May 1981 to commemorate the deceased partisan and freedom fighter Georgi Avramov, who was commissary of the first insurrection operational zone during the Bulgarian people's struggle against fascism. The meeting was attended by officials, citizens, party veterans and friends, as well as relatives of Georgi Avramov. Zhivkov's letter was read by Velichko Petrov, first secretary of the Siliven Okrug BCP Committee. The letter describes the work and struggles of Georgi Avramov, who was his close fellow-worker and comrade in arms during the anti-fascist struggle, emphasizing his human virtues of modesty, courage and loyalty to the party cause and stating that his life and death will serve as an example for future generations. [Editorial Report]

WEST AFRICAN IN BONN--Sofia VICHSTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 15 May on page 5 carries a 1,000-word unattributed report "From Bonn, through TASS, especially for WEST AFRICA FRONT" entitled "Intention With Long Aim." The report summarizes an article of the FAS Zeitung Fuer Deutsche und Internationale Politik, entitled "Solidarity Under Fire," which deals with "Western influence over the activity of Solidarity and PIS in Poland." The article accuses "Western stations such as BBC, 'Tel Europe,' the FRG radio and Deutsche Welle" of supporting "the enemies of the Polish Government" and transmitting "items calling for certain political acts."

Evaluating the activity of Solidarity and KOR as aimed against the PZPR and the Polish state, the article accuses the PRC mass media of rendering support to these organizations. Pointing out the significance of Poland as a "factor in the balance between East and West in Europe," the article warns that "each attempt to disturb this balance and force Poland out of the socialist community, is doomed from its very beginning, and can have dangerous consequences also for the West." [Editorial Report]

DAILY REPRINTS POLISH ARTICLE--Sofia NARODNA ARMYA in Bulgarian on 13 May 1981 carries on page 4 a 1,200-word summary of an article published in the ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSC: Polish army daily entitled: "Radio 'Free Europe' and KOR'." The article describes Radio Free Europe tactics of proceeding gradually in its subversive activities against the present Polish regime, trying to explain to Polish listeners that the demands of the opposition groups are in fact identical with the strivings of the workers class. The Radio Free Europe stresses the fact that all activities in Poland should be oriented in such a way as not to put very obviously under suspicion the leading role of the PZPR. After reviewing the relations between Radio Free Europe and "KOR" in the past, the article notes in conclusion that "like the opposition groups in Poland, Radio Free Europe always strives to make all social tensions, worker protests and strikes there look like anti-party and anti-socialist demonstrations, and to create chaos and political disorientation." [Editorial Report]

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION CONFERENCE--Sofia, 5 May (BTA)--A 3-day international conference of the trade unions of car-makers, mechanical engineers and similar industries opened here today. It is attended by delegations of Great Britain, the German Democratic Republic, Italy, Poland, the Soviet Union, Finland, France, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, who represent 11 trade unions with differing political affiliations and belonging to different international trade union centers. They will discuss problems related to the preparation and holding of the third international conference of auto-makers in November this year in Paris. The guests will visit the Committee of Transport Engineering and will have meetings and talks with Bulgarian specialists. They will also visit the "Chavdar" coach-making combine in the town of Botevgrad. [Text] [AU071215 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 5 May 81]

TODOROV RECEIVES GDR AMBASSADOR--On 28 May Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received (Gerhard Reinert), the newly appointed GDR ambassador to Bulgaria. The meeting was attended by Mariya Zaharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [AU281553 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 28 May 81]

HEALTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CSSR--Sofia, 28 May (BTA)--A health care agreement up to 1985 was signed here today by Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. It provides for exchange of information and medical literature in the organization, management and planning of health care, prophylaxis, hygiene and epidemiology services and pharmacology. Joint scientific researches will be published in the specialized medical magazines of the two countries. Besides this the two countries will exchange medicines, medical equipment and spares for this equipment. Exchange of doctor's visits to share their knowhow are also planned in the document. [Text] [AU281558 Sofia BTA in English 1453 GMT 28 May 81]

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNIONS CONFERENCE--Sofia, 27 May (BTA)--The 30th session of the Administrative Committee of the International Association of the Trade Unions of trade workers opened here today. The session was opened by the secretary general of the association, Mr Ilie Frunza; representatives of more than 20 countries take part in it. The principal issues to be discussed in the course of 2 days are the working hours of the shops and the activity of the association in the next couple of years. [Text] [AU271413 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 27 May 81]

TODOROV VISITS PERNIK--Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the citizens of the Pernik Conurbation System. He visited the village of [name indistinct] where an election rally was held. In the evening Comrade Todorov visited the culture club in Pernik Town where he met women's movement activists. [Text] [AU271935 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 May 81]

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS PARTISANS COMMEMORATION--"Traditionally on 2 June the country pays respect to the memory of those who fell in the struggle against the Ottoman yoke, capitalism and fascism." On 31 May many local meetings marked the approaching date. A festive celebration took place in the Zherkovo area, near the monument to the deceased members of the Chavdar partisan unit. "With exceptional cordiality the participants greeted Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman. Comrade Dobri Dzhurov and Chudomir Aleksandrov also attended the celebration." Nikolay Dyulgerov, BCP Sofia Okrug Committee first secretary, spoke on the history and activity of the Chavdar unit. [Summary] [AU311811 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 31 May 81]

WORLD CHURCH COUNCIL CONSULTATIONS--Sofia, 31 May (BTA)--Consultations of the World Church Council were held here, 23-31 May. They were attended by delegations of orthodox churches of 13 countries, members of the World Council. The World Church Council was represented by its secretary general, Dr Philip Potter, by deputy secretary general Dr Todor Subev and other responsible officials. They discussed proposals for increasing the contribution of orthodox churches in the activity of the World Church Council. The participants in the consultations were received by Bulgarian patriarch Maksim. They attended the demonstration held in Sofia devoted to the day of Slavonic letters and the Bulgarian education and culture--24 May. Yesterday the guests were shown round the Rila Monastery. The delegations were represented by the Constantinople patriarchate, the Alexandria patriarchate, the Antiochian patriarchate, the Moscow patriarchate, the Church of Georgia, the Church of Serbia, the church of Romania, the Church of Bulgaria, the Church of Cyprus, the church of Hellas, the Church of Poland, the Church of Czechoslovakia and the Servian Church. [Text] [AU311959 Sofia BTA in English 1930 GMT 31 May 81]

BULGARIAN STUDIES CONGRESS--On 31 May in Sofia the First Bulgarian Studies Congress ended. "Its final session, which took place at Sofia's National Theater, was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov; Stoyan Mikhaylov; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; and others." Many of the participants in the congress thanked Bulgaria for its hospitality and "expressed their satisfaction with the congress' success." Academician Angel Balevski read the concluding report in which he stressed the great scientific value of the congress. Some 900 scientific papers were read at the congress. [Summary] [AU311352 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 31 May 81]

ZHIVKOV RECEPTION FOR SCHOLARS--On 31 May at the Boyana residence State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov gave a reception for the participants in the First International Congress of Bulgarian Studies, which ended today. The reception, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov; Peko Takov; Stoyan Mikhaylov; Milko Balev; Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; academician Angel Balevski, chairman of the Congress' Organizational Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Science; BCP Central Committee department heads; ministries and noted figures from the spheres of science and culture. Bulgaria's patriarch Maksim also attended the reception. [Excerpts] [AU311957 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 31 May 81]

ZHIVKOV GIVES RECEPTION--Sofia, 31 May (BTA)--This evening Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, gave a reception for the participants in the First International Bulgarianistics Congress ending today. Mr Todor Zhivkov delivered a speech in which he expressed sincere gratitude to the creative contribution of the congress. He emphasized: "We, as a people and a state are very happy that the problems of Bulgarianistics turned out important and universal enough to summon such an authoritative scientific forum, to unfold such a multilateral and fruitful scientific dialogue." He went on by saying: "I believe that in the same way as before, as during the congress and in the future Bulgarianistics will develop as a field for various research activity in the name of the peaceful creative development of nations, in the name of the peaceful exchange of spiritual valuables. I believe that in the same way as before, in the future, too, new generations of researchers will give their talent and knowledge in this sphere, and that after those who are now making us happy with the fruit of their inspired work there will come new creators with new scientific achievements." There is no doubt that such forums as ours are and must be a contribution to the establishment of a serene international climate, a climate of trust among peoples and states, which has been typical of international relations for the last decade and must be typical of the future of our planet, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed. Corresponding member Dimitriy Markov of the Soviet Union spoke on behalf of the participants in the congress. He stated: "I think that in the series of numerous peace initiatives of Bulgaria, the First International Congress of Bulgarianists has contributed, on a scientific and social scale, to the victory of peace and to the peaceful understanding among nations." [Text] [AU311931 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 31 May 81]

LIGHT INDUSTRY AGREEMENT WITH GDR--Sofia, 15 May (BTA)--Today the ministers of the light industry of Bulgaria and the GDR Mr Rumen Serbezov and Mr Werner Buschmann, signed a working programme for economic, scientific and technological cooperation in the period up to the year 1985. It is provided for the two countries to cooperate in scientific and research activity for increasing the application of microelectronic and robotics in the light industry. A joint technology [word indistinct] developed for the processing of low-quality cotton and waste. With cooperative deliveries will be exerted the capacities of the weaving mills. Progressive technologies in the manufacture of leather and habercashery products will be employed. Transport equipment made for the warehouses [words indistinct] the trade in products of the light industry this year will reach 9 million rubles. [Text] [AU152020 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 15 May 81]

PROTOCOL WITH NORWAY--Sofia, 15 May (BTA)--The protocol on the work of the seventh session of the Bulgaro-Norwegian Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation Commission, signed here today, provides for stepped up links in the oil-mining

minerals and coalfields in the mining of a manganese field in Bulgaria, for a joint digging of tunnels in both Bulgaria and third countries. The long-term trade agreement between Bulgaria and Norway has been extended by another 5 years. Bulgarian-Norwegian trade cooperation has been following a favorable trend of development. At present Bulgaria supplies that country with engineering products (more than 50 percent of the exports), raw materials, industrial semi-finished goods, cars, pianos, textiles, etc. The imports are dominated by industrial raw materials, machinery and equipment. [Text] [AU17034 Sofia BTA in English 1635 GMT 15 May 81]

BUCHAREST, 15 MAY (BTA)--Today the Bulgarian Civil Aviation of "Balkan" inaugurated its 39th International Sofia-Leningrad-Helsinki airline. Belgian Soviet Tu-134 aircraft will fly every Friday. The takeoff from the Sofia airport is scheduled at 0730 and the landing back at 1730. The flight duration is 4 hours and 45 minutes. The Bulgarian Civil Aviation opens the new Sofia-Helsinki airline after year-long study of the passenger-flow between Finland and Bulgaria. This amounts to about 400 people per week and after steady relations with the Finnish travel ("Kansainvietti"), ("Justavuomatka") and the "Finland Travel Bureau" (these have been established). [Text] [AU172034 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 15 May 81]

SOFIA, 15 MAY (BTA)--A cooperation agreement was signed by the "Balkan Airlines" company and the "Air France" national company of France, which removes the currently existing possibilities for rivalry between the two airlines. It provides for joint exploitation of the regular lines and of charter flights. The agreement also creates a possibility to increase in number the regular and charter flights as well as cargo flights with a high economic effect to be obtained from the joint utilization. It will contribute to a better development of air transportation between Bulgaria and France. [Text] [AU172034 Sofia BTA in English 1635 GMT 15 May 81]

Sofia, 15 May (BTA)--in the course of 2 days the county of Pleven hosted an international journalist Seminar entitled "Bulgaria--Ancient and Today" organized by the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency and dedicated to the 1300th anniversary of Bulgaria. Representatives of the state news agencies of 16 countries (France, Italy, Africa and America) are participating in the seminar. [AU172034 Sofia BTA in English 1635 GMT 16 May 81]

Sofia, 21 May (BTA)--On 21 May Comrade Petur Dvulgerov, National Assembly member and the People's Councilor at the 12th Stara Zagora district. In his speech he outlined the tasks of the working people after the 12th BCP Congress. [Text] [AU172034 Sofia BTA in English 1730 GMT 21 May 81]

KUBAN, 21 MAY (BTA)--Delegation of the Kuvbyshev Oblast CPSU Committee led by its first secretary Nikolay Gulyev arrived in Stara Zagora. Vasil Nedev, first secretary of Stara Zagora Party Committee, today received the delegation and conversed it with the socio-economic development of the okrug and with the tasks facing the working people in the light of the 12th BCP Congress decisions. [Text] [AU172034 Sofia BTA in English 0800 GMT 21 May 81]

BURGAS, 21 MAY (BTA)--Deputed plenum of the Burgas BCP Municipal Committee opened this morning. Grigoriy Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and party secretary, is participating in the plenum's work. Nikolay Gulyev, first secretary of the Burgas Agric BCP Committee, is also attending.

The plenum is discussing a comprehensive program on the socioeconomic development and cultural affairs of the byrgas Okrug Conurbation System during the eight 5-year plan period and for the period up to 1990. [Text] [AU222008 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 22 May 81]

DYULGEROV IN STARA ZAGORA--The ninth plenum of the Stara Zagora Okrug Trade Union Council opened today jointly with the Okrug Council of Scientific-Technical Unions in the town of Stara Zagora. The plenum is attended by Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Trade Unions Central Council, as well as by Vasil Nedev, first secretary of the Stara Zagora Okrug BCP Committee, by trade union functionaries and local party and scientific-technical council officials. The plenum is discussing the state and development problems of technical innovation and invention activities in Stara Zagora Okrug during the period of the 5-year plan. [Text] [AU222008 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 21 May 81]

INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL COURSE--Sofia, 22 May (BTA)--An international course on environmental problems ended in Sofia today. Representatives of Vietnam, Egypt, Indonesia, Colombia, Kuwait, Oman, Pakistan, Sudan, Thailand and Tanzania took part in this initiative of the Bulgarian Ministry of Public Health and the World Health Organization. In the course of nearly 1 month the heads of the corresponding departments and institutes were made familiar with the world achievements in preventing pollution of the air, water and soil, with neutralization of industrial wastes and a number of questions of combating noise. [AU222008 Sofia BTA in English 1336 GMT 22 May 81]

CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH IRAQ--Sofia, 22 May (BTA)--A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and Iraq in the 1981-1983 period was signed today at the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The new document complies with the broadening ties between the two countries in all spheres of life and includes new and more effective forms of cooperation. Direct contacts between the academic institutions and higher educational establishments is envisaged in the sphere of education. Another important moment in the plan is the exchange of docs. of culture. The two countries will celebrate remarkable dates in their history and culture. Iraq will mark the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, the centenary of Georgi Dimitrov and of the Bulgarian artist Vladimir Dimitrov the master. [Text] [AU222008 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 22 May 81]

MEETING OF THE MINISTERS--On 15 May Dgnyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received Werner Buschmann, GDR minister of light industry. The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Simeon Serbezov, Bulgaria's minister of light industry. [Text] [AC181430 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 May 81 p 2]

PEKO TAKOV'S AWARD--On 15 May Peko Takov, deputy chairman of the State Council, awarded Helmut Schmidt, GDR ambassador to Bulgaria, the Madara Horseman Order--First degree--for merits for developing the Bulgarian-GDR relations and in connection with his final departure from the country. [AU181430 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 May 81 p 2]

YORDANOV, NICARAGUA MINISTER--On 15 May Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Lea Guido de Lopes, Nicaragua's minister of health. Matters pertaining to developing health cooperation were discussed during the meeting. [AC181430 Sofia RAZDOLNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 May 81 p 2]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES JAPANESE VISITOR--Sofia, 22 May (BTA)--Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr (Deisaku Ikeda), a prominent Japanese scholar, writer and public figure, honorary doctor of the University of "Klement of Ohrid," in Sofia. The Japanese guest extended greetings to Mr Todor Zhivkov and the Bulgarian people in connection with the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. In the ensuing conversation the mutual wish for the promotion of cultural cooperation between the two countries was stressed. The meeting passed off in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [AU221641 Sofia BTA in English 1333 GMT 22 May 81]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES GDR MINISTER--Council of Ministers Chairman Stanko Todorov has received Hrus Reichenb, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR minister for environmental protection and water management. Issues connected with expanding and deepening the cooperation between the GDR and Bulgaria in environmental protection were discussed. Georgi Pavlov, chairman of the Committee for Environmental Protection at the Council of Ministers, also attended the talks. [Text] [AU221622 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 22 May 81]

ZHIVKOV MEETS GDR AMBASSADOR--On 12 May Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Manfred Schmidt, the outgoing GDR ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country. The meeting was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [AU121501 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 12 May 81]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES GDR CREDENTIALS--On 22 May Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, received (Gerhard Reinert), the newly appointed GDR ambassador to Bulgaria, who presented his credentials. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the GDR ambassador exchanged greeting speeches. (Gerhard Reinert) conveyed the greetings of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the GDR State Council, the SED Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers, and the GDR fraternal people. The State Council chairman and the GDR ambassador noted the great significance of the 12th BCP Congress, which confirmed the April political line and outlined new prospects for successfully building the developed socialist society in Bulgaria, as well as the importance of the 10th SED Congress, which gave new impetus to the GDR's further development. In their speeches they emphasized that relations of real fraternal friendship loyal to the behests of Todor Zhdanov and Ernst Thaelmann had been established between the two countries during the decades of socialist construction. Based on the indestructible principles of internationalism and socialist internationalism, and sealed by the 1977 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, these relations are constantly strengthened and expanding in the name of our common goal--building socialism and communism. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, as active members of COMECON and the Warsaw Pact, together with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, will further contribute to detente and strengthen peace, security and cooperation [between] Europe and the world. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Gerhard Reinert expressed their conviction that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the GDR, as members of the great family of socialist community countries will

continue their close cooperation in all spheres and will constantly search for new forms to strengthen and expand it. The chairman of the State Council invited the ambassador to his office and had a friendly talk with him. [Text] [AU251100 Sofia RABOTNA IZHLASKO 0110 in Bulgarian 23 May 81 pp 1, 6]

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY GROUP--At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, from 18 to 25 May a working group of the Portuguese Communist Party led by Comrade (Victor Dias), member of the Party Central Committee, has visited Bulgaria. The working group is visiting Bulgaria in keeping with the cooperation plan between the BCP and the Portuguese Communist Party. It has been acquainted with BCP activity in the sphere of ideological work, and the activity of the Bulgarian communists in putting into effect the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. The working group has had talks with representatives of the BCP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, Sofia's Lenin District party officials, and with representatives of the party organizations in Pleven and Lovech. The working group was received by Dimitar Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary. [Text] [AU251428 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 25 May 81]

DYULGEROV MEETS UNION LEADERS--On 24 May Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council, received the participants in the third meeting of the chairmen of the trade union organizations of the European socialist capitals. During the talk the successful completion of the meeting was noted and questions pertaining to further strengthening and expanding the cooperation between the trade unions of the capitals were discussed. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [AU241820 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 May 81]

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ZAMBIAN AMBASSADOR--Sofia, 22 May (BTA)--Bulgaria assesses highly the contribution of Zambia to the struggle for liquidation of the last remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid in the African continent and its active support to the national liberation movements, said Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria. Receiving the credentials of the newly-appointed ambassador of Zambia to Bulgaria, Mr Joshua (Simasiku) Siyolwe, Mr Zhivkov reaffirmed that Bulgaria will continue to support and aid the just struggle of the people of Namibia and the South African republic under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguards SWAPO and the African National Congress. Noting the steady development of Bulgarian-Zambian relations, Mr Todor Zhivkov assured the Zambian ambassador that Bulgaria will continue to make efforts to activate bilateral cooperation in all spheres of mutual interest. On his part, Mr Joshua S. Siyolwe underlined that Zambia will continue to coordinate her efforts in the liberation struggle of South Africa with all the progressive forces in the world and especially with the socialist community countries, who have always supported this struggle. "Zambia will remain a secure base to SWAPO and the African National Congress from which the people of Namibia and South Africa will be able to wage their armed struggle against the South African racist regime," he said. "This is the international duty of the people of Zambia as during the liberation struggle in Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe," added Zambian ambassador. [Text] [AU221625 Sofia BTA in English 1300 GMT 22 May 81]

EDITORIAL LETTER TO PARTY ORGANIZATION--Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 1 Jun 1981 carries on page 8 the text of a 500-word letter from Todor ZHIVKOV, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, to the local party organization of Strelcha Town in Pazardzhik Okrug. The letter was read by Petar Petkov, first secretary of the Pazardzhik BCP Okrug Committee at a festive celebration held on 31 May on the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the Strelcha Party Organization. In his letter Todor Zhivkov recalls the heroic past of the Strelcha Party Organization which, he says, used to be a stronghold of communism and patriotism during the antifascist struggle, and used to be called "little Moscow" by the population. Zhivkov quotes the names of various partisan heroes who lived and fought in the area. Referring to the present Zhivkov's letter points out the successes in socialist construction, in industrial development and in the cultural sector achieved by the Strelcha population and also refers to the beauty of nature, as well as to the advantages of the area as a national health resort. He wishes the people of Strelcha and Pazardzhik Okrug great successes in their induction efforts devoted to socialism. [Editorial Report]

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FUNCTIONARY ASKS FOR CLOSER CONTACT WITH WORKERS

Bratislava PRACA in Slovak 18 Apr 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Jan Vinsvader: "A Timely Idea"]

It's time here are the holidays of spring. Days when nature awakens in new beauty. It is revitalized with energy which will endow us with the fruit and sweet fragrance of native soil. Everything is set into motion, even man is imbued with some magic, more optimistic mental and physical disposition and elan.

Finally, one can feel also a strong political ozone in this refreshing spring breeze. High activity displayed at the congress deliberations has been reflected in people's thinking and actions. At many family reunions during the holidays, they will of course also discuss politics, evaluate the results, make comparisons and, under the influence of congress documents, express different views on what should be done, how the work should be organized, what management should do in the immediate future.

The 16th CPCZ Congress gave an unequivocal answer to all these questions. On the basis of a thorough analysis of the results achieved under the conditions of the existing international atmosphere and our own possibilities, it evaluated the situation and confirmed that the general line of the developed socialist society was being successfully implemented: the long-term comprehensive program gave people the assurance and, on the basis of experiences of international cooperation, showed the way to peace, how to increase the power and authority of the socialist country, on what foundations our future efforts should be based. On a scientific basis, it formulated the program for the future, the principal directions of the economic and social development... It formulated the demands and requirements for work of all of us--not only for blue-collar workers and management in the production sector, but also for workers in science, culture, ideological indoctrination, for communists and partyless alike, and also specifically for individual branches. It set the key tasks, pointed out the reserves and possibilities, but primarily the needs.

Everybody participating in these discussions can cite positive or negative examples. It would perhaps be good, if we also could help and suggest a pertinent idea which is very timely today.

Let us talk on the topic: the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [ROH]. It is one of the most numerous organizations of the National Front--it has more than 7 million members. In other words, it represents a force which can move everything and particularly contribute to the solution of the problems which our society faces. It must,

however, stimulate constantly, by willpower, like nature in spring, this capacity through the ideological maturity and moral firmness of its members, but also by modesty and respect for work. As the report on party activity and development of the society states, "through the revolutionary trade unions, the workers participate in the administration and management of state and social affairs. The trade unions actively participate in the formulation, implementation and control of state policies, in the formulation and implementation of national economic plans, in the management of plants and enterprises..."

However, is it so everywhere? Yes, it is so in the overwhelming majority [of enterprises] where there is coordination, willingness and a sense of responsibility by state, economic and trade union officials. As Comrade G. Husak said, "the work in trade unions is of a highly political nature and requires a sensitive and differential approach to people. Despite various shortcomings in their work, we can say that generally they perform great, meritorious work..."

Precisely these shortcomings are at the root of various malpractices--negligence, bureaucracy and egalitarianism in remuneration, bad work organization, weak work morale, but frequently also inadequate care for the workers. These and similar malpractices often take place before the very eyes of trade unions, so to say "under their nose" and yet they often do not "sense" them. Naturally, we cannot say that these malpractices are approved or consented to by the officials in most instances of this sort. No! But sometimes they do not have a clear view of the situation, sometimes they do not have enough courage to attack tolerance with shortcomings, while sometimes cooperation "creaks" or the ROH factory committee still does not enjoy sufficient authority or economic workers do not show enough willingness, as if they were afraid that their position would suffer. Such an approach is unwise, narrowminded and always detrimental to the cause.

In his speech at the congress, Comrade K. Hoffman, URO (Central Council of Trade Unions) chairman, stated that the trade unions would support the draft of the "Main Directions of Economic and Social Development" and would do everything in their power in order to fulfill the tasks of the Seventh Five-Year Plan and to surpass the qualitative indicators. He emphasized the extraordinary importance of workers conscious participation, their initiative and creative activity.

What does conscious participation mean in practice? We must fully realize and actively practice that. Otherwise these would be only strong, but empty words. You will never be able to fill a glass or cook lunch with them. Consciousness must always be linked to initiative, action and thoughts. Otherwise, to put it figuratively, they are the brooklets and sources of human imagination transformed into results. Inherent in them is the heart and know-how of hundreds of thousands of workers, conviction and enthusiasm, the socialist attitude of people toward the society. Such is the pertinent manifestation of the socialist man. But nothing happens by itself. If this honest attitude of people is to produce the biggest possible results and to be felt where it is most necessary, then there must be somebody who will use this capital, who will direct this river of initiative and who will make use of this human energy. Spontaneity always results in waste and the dwindling away of every value.

What are the duties of individual persons? In the first place, economic management. It is responsible for production and also for the direction in which the initiative of workers is channeled. They must not remain indifferent. This has been stated many times and categorically. They know the tasks and their complex nature, they are best able to evaluate the possibilities because they judge the production problems in a longer perspective. In other words, indifference in these instances is harmful to

society. And what about trade union officials? They should not be tolerant, but should perseveringly make use of the great rights granted to them not only by law, but also and required also by their society. And the party assigns to the trade unions an important political and irreplaceable task of taking care of man and his economic, social and cultural development. To support the plan merely by speeches or nodding; not to interfere with egalitarianism in remuneration; not to take position on the reserves in production; not to protest against "organized" overtime work, which also happens--this is the easiest attitude which, while not causing conflicts and personal problems, is harmful to the cause.

The revolutionary attitude which must also be exhibited by the trade unions toward the building of socialism in our country lies in inventing new methods and forms of work in pioneering and propagating of work heroism... In other words, new ideas and their implementation with initiative will enhance the authority of trade unions and with their help, the ROH will fulfill its function and mission. Its mission is to be a mass university of socialism of work in practice, to inject the revolutionary spirit into labor and human relations so that workers will be proud of the successes achieved by the collective, by a particular workplace, and will feel responsible for every violation of these relations. This literally means to have close contact with them so that the officials will be familiar with their problems and worries, and will deal with them always in the manner which will be to the benefit of the cause and society. Through mass political work, economic propaganda, lively agitation related to the workplace, the trade unions must set the work collectives and individuals into creative and natural action. This requires close everyday contact with people even and particularly in situations when something is at stake and when they are in a "militant" mood. Such an atmosphere must be created that the workers, when they are worried or tormented by something, will turn to the trade union officials. This must be the basis of mutual trust--trust in the ROH. This will call for patience, understanding and sometimes also persistence in solution of some "trifles" by trade unions. Sometimes it will also require an individual approach. For a person who is worried about "his own" troubles, this is always a thing of great, vital importance. The atmosphere of satisfaction profoundly affects work morale, and initiative as well as results.

As pointed out by the URO chairman at the congress, we must realize that the voice of the trade unions is the voice of the workers to which attention must be paid; that the consideration of comments made by the class-conscious socialist trade unions is part of socialist democracy; that it is also the reflection of the Leninist concept of the role of trade unions in the socialist society. As emphasized by Comrade G. Husak, "we must not tolerate that the activity and self-sacrifice of our workers be depreciated by formalism, excessive paper work and shortcomings in the work organization and management."

We are approaching the period--the fall-- of the annual ROH meetings and conferences of all trade union and their organs. They should discuss all demands formulated at the CPCZ Congress so that they enter the consciousness of all members. The requirements of socialist democracy should be spontaneously translated into reality so that the agenda conferences will provide enough room and time for the members to present their specific, pertinent and constructive suggestions, to make specific proposals and comment critically on existing shortcomings. However, even prior to that, various meetings and consultations, production conferences, political indoctrinations and informal chats should serve as a forum for presenting new suggestions, for discussion of life and work of collectives, and for public evaluation of the results achieved.

There are many more problems which must be solved and which must be attacked with enthusiasm. Comrade K. Hoffman, URO chairman, spoke of them frankly at the congress. He frankly, thoroughly and critically evaluated the ROH activity. He referred to the reserves in ROH activity and spoke of the reasons for them. The causes are to be seen not in lack of rights--although, as he pointed out, "the role of trade unions must be expanded in some specific instances and properly reflected in respective regulations"--but in the fact that the existing rights are not effectively exercised.

It is clear from the above that the trade union organizations and organs must constantly pay attention to the standard of trade union work, try to improve it and thus to gain the trust of workers again and again by defending, strengthening and enhancing the workers' power, and by consolidating socialist society and its democratic nature. This must be reflected in increased attention to "economic development, production increase, plan fulfillment, production of the national income and its just distribution, solution of basic problems and conditions of work and life of workers and their vital interests."

Yes, the trade unions have done much for the development of personality and society, the facts are at hand. Yet, there is much more work to be done. The tasks are new, greater and the conditions more complex. If the goals set by the 16th CPCZ Congress are to be met as promised by Comrade K. Hoffman, URO chairman, we must mobilize all existing reserves in our wide participation and responsibility.

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CSO: 2400/171

WROCŁAW VOIVODSHIP CIVIL DEFENSE PROGRAM DESCRIBED

Warsaw PRZEWIDAD OBRONY CYWILNEJ in Polish No 11 Nov 80 pp 12, 13, 15

[Article by Janusz Owczarek, head of the Wroclaw Voivodship Executive Board, head of the Voivodship Civil Defense: "Civil Defense of the Voivodship of Wroclaw"]

[Text] Wroclaw Voivodship is a peculiar administrative unit, with more than 57 percent of the voivodship population living in Wroclaw itself. The voivodship is made up of 3 cities, 13 cities and townships combined and 20 separate townships.

The conurbation of Wroclaw is the most significant industrial center of Lower Silesia. The entire Polish production of electronic digital computers, electric locomotives and three-section hydraulic loaders, high-capacity freight cars and automatic washing machines is concentrated in this area. Eighty percent of all Polish refrigerators, 40 percent of all railway cars and 20 percent of all metal-working machinery is produced in Wroclaw.

More than 46,000 students study in institutions of higher learning in Wroclaw. The city is among the leading centers of culture in Poland. The city was decorated with the Order of Builders of People's Poland for its total achievements.

The socioeconomic makeup and geographic position of the voivodship create special defense needs. It requires that we approach the problems of civil defense in a non-standard way. Latitude and directions of civil defense activity are outlined annually in "The Guidelines of the Head of Civil Defense, Wroclaw Voivodship, Concerning the Implementation of Civil Defense Tasks."

Civil defense efforts are carried out at the voivodship level by all departments of the Voivodship Executive Board. The Voivodship Inspectorate of Civil Defense coordinates these efforts. Planned activity over many years has allowed achievement of perceptible results in civil defense preparedness, especially in the field of protecting population, enterprises and essential services, cultural landmarks and in the field of rescuing and providing help to the injured. The implementation of these measures has been possible due to the intense interest of politico-administrative authorities of the voivodship and primary units in the matters of civil defense. Constructive cooperation with enterprises has also allowed adequate implementation of civil-defense objectives on their part. The Wroclaw voivodship has at its disposal experienced and well-trained cadres to manage its civil defense. The Voivodship Center of Civil Defense Training [WOSK OC] has been of primary

importance in this field since it was set up in 1974. Auditoriums for classes and laboratories and boarding accommodations for 33 persons remodeled from a warehouse have allowed regular training of civil-defense cadres not only from Wroclaw Voivodship, but from other Lower Silesian voivodships as well. In recent years, the training base of the center has been enlarged and enriched. Today the WOSK in Wroclaw is one of the best centers in the country. The main task of the WOSK activity is to train highly skilled executive and command cadres for civil defense, mainly:

- heads of civil defense of cities, neighborhoods, townships;
- employees of local civil-defense inspectorates;
- command cadres of civil-defense units;
- instructors and teachers of military science;
- command/instruction cadres of preinduction defense training in voluntary labor brigades [OHP];
- employees in charge of civil defense in institutions and enterprises subordinate to the state administration and employees of social organizations participating in civil-defense preparations.

At the same time, commanding cadres are trained for the civil-defense formations of enterprises.

Over 1,500 persons annually receive training in the WOSK. Well-trained instructor staff, exchange of experience with the Superior Center of Civil Defense training and other voivodship centers enable the achievement of good training results. The voivodship center coordinates the training efforts of training/exhibition centers in neighborhoods, cities and townships.

Thanks to the good cooperation of the WOSK and the ZW PCK [Voivodship Board of the Polish Red Cross] training of medical/sanitation cadres has been developing successfully. Good training of civil-defense instructors has brought results in self-defense preparedness of the general population and of the employees of enterprises. So far, over 60 percent of the population and 60 percent of employees scheduled to receive training have been trained.

Units of civil defense have received basic training and are receiving specialized and improvement training. Simulation exercises at intratownship and voivodship levels are a test of their training. Every exercise brings with it new experience and conclusions as to the feasibility of civil defense, organization of units and management of rescue actions.

Experience gained in training sessions and exercises allowed us to earn a high grade during the "Wroclaw 76" exhibition exercises attended by the head of the nation's civil defense and heads of civil defense from socialist countries.

Volunteer work benefiting the city, townships and enterprises is carried out during all exercises. In addition to financial benefits being in millions, this also results in civil defense becoming considerably more popular with the population. In the course of commendable social involvement of the civil defense formations they undertake voluntary social work every year under the slogan "Civil Defense Units [Contribute To] The Economy and Defense Capability." For example, in the year 1979, 249 units participated in volunteer work (over 37,000 persons). Over 9 million

flat), worth of labor was expended, including the implementation of pledges for over 5.6 million zlotys in conjunction with the 39th jubilee of the PRL [Polish People's Republic].

The inhabitants of our voivodship have become increasingly aware of the issues of civil defense. The credit for increased awareness goes largely to the mass media. The TV center and the PR [Polish Radio] station in Wroclaw, local press, especially GAŁĘZA ROBOTNICZA and SŁOWO POLSKIE, intramural radio relay units and enterprise newsletters increase the number of ways of propagating civil-defense information to enterprise employees. Social organizations, such as the FSZMP [Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth], the PCK [Polish Red Cross], the LOK [National Defense League], the Reserve Officers Club of the LOK, the ZHP [Polish Scouts' Association], the PKR [Polish Shortwave Radio Association] and the OSP [Voluntary Fire Brigade] play an important role in disseminating civil-defense skills and knowledge. The voivodship plan of awareness and propaganda activities calls for the implementation of various measures by the above-mentioned organizations. The humanitarian role of civil defense is made clear by the members of civil-defense units belonging to the HDK [Honorary Donors'] Clubs donating 3,000 liters of blood a year. The HDK clubs of the Jelcz car plant and the Dolnor plant in Wroclaw are at the forefront of this activity. Qualifying for the Civil Defense Skill Badge is widely achieved in the voivodship. It is an important component of propagating knowledge and skills in the field of providing primary medical help. Being aware of the fact that Wroclaw is one of the most threatened cities, we pay much attention to the issues of protecting the population from the effects of weapons of mass destruction. Dispersion is one of the adopted methods of protection. Analysis of the state of preparedness for the dispersion of population carried out at the working group meetings has shown that the tasks of civil defense are satisfactorily carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Head of Civil Defense of the country.

The population-dispersion plan for Wroclaw as an integral part of voivodship civil defense has been worked out by the voivodship working group in charge of the preparation and execution of population dispersion according to the concept adopted by the Voivodship Defense Board. This plan also takes into account the experience of exercises during recent years in the voivodship and the entire country as well, and the results of research and studies. The initial data needed to disperse and protect population have been provided to neighborhood working groups, heads of civil defense in cities and townships and to enterprises as well. The data are updated on a regular basis. This together with consistent supervision allows proper management of the process of preparations for dispersion.

Consulting plans define to the extent needed, the necessary organizational measures and physical work to be undertaken in times of peace, threat and war.

Logistical plans for population dispersion worked out by the departments of the Voivodship Executive Board as well as production association and departmental units call for measures ensuring smooth flow of dispersion and transportation of population, health/sanitary care, supply, education and child care, employment of population, law enforcement and security.

The adopted preparatory measures will permit the dispersion of population in the mode consistent with established concepts. This is not to preclude alternative action in case of disruptions that might occur while the plan is being carried out due to phenomena that cannot be foreseen in peacetime.

In a complicated politicomilitary situation, it may become necessary to disperse the population on foot if there is no opportunity to use cars and railroad for transportation; the time in transit from Wroclaw to areas of resettlement will be much longer.

Further refinement of the plan of dispersion involves multivariant solutions. The population of the voivodship and the city of Wroclaw is familiarized during the exercises with successive tasks ensuing from the dispersion plan.

We do not think we have accomplished everything in this field. We keep improving the process of planning, organization and carrying out the dispersion of the Wroclaw population, paying attention to practical actions of organizational units of the dispersion system and to abandoning the city under various conditions.

We go on with research and experimentation with an eye to improving the process of dispersion.

Maintaining the alarm system in good repair is an important part of defending the population. In several recent years, we have done much to extend the alarm system by hooking on to it new residential developments in Wroclaw. All cities with more than 5,000 inhabitants in the voivodship have been hooked to the central alarm system. Exercises have proven its high efficiency.

We devote much attention to the issue of constructing shield structures for the general population and enterprise employees. We are improving the system of communication with primary administrative units.

In the years 1976-1979 we improved significantly the warehouse base in cities and townships, which permits proper supply of units with equipment. In the years 1982-1983, we intend to build a new voivodship warehouse for civil-defense equipment with repair workshops for docimetric instruments and communication equipment. We are satisfied with our achievements so far, but we are also aware of many problems remaining to be solved in the immediate future.

We are happy to see our efforts appreciated by the civil-defense leadership of the country. As a token of this appreciation, the Voivodship Inspectorate of Civil Defense was awarded a challenge cup twice, once for the year 1976 and once for the year 1977/1978.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON CUNHAL'S VISIT

AC121845 Bucharest ACERPRESS in English 1747 GMT 12 May 81

[*"Joint Communique on Talks Between Nicolae Ceausescu and Alvaro Cunhal"--ACERPRESS headline*]

(text) Bucharest, 12 May (ACERPRESS)--The document released today in Bucharest shows that the talks conducted on 11 May between Nicolae Ceausescu and Alvaro Cunhal, the secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), highlighted the traditions of the RCP solidarity with the struggle waged by the Portuguese communists particularly over the hard years of the fascist domination and assessed highly the fraternal, sincere relations existing between the two parties.

Nicolae Ceausescu reassured the RCP solidarity with the struggle fought by the PCP and by the other political, democratic and progressive forces of Portugal for the defence and promotion of the working people's interests, for democratic transformations, for an independent, prosperous Portugal.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the relations of friendship and militant solidarity existing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Portuguese Communist Party, and reassured the joint will to deepen and expand these fraternal relations of cooperation between the two parties. The sides also expressed the conviction that this collaboration met not only the interests of the two parties but also made a contribution to the friendship and collaboration between Romania and Portugal, to the cause of the unity of the international communist movement, of all the anti-imperialist forces.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Alvaro Cunhal have reassured the resolve of the Romanian Communist Party and the Portuguese Communist Party to take action for the development of the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural relations between Romania and Portugal, considering this to meet the interests of the two peoples, of peace, detente and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

During the talks the sides mutually informed of the developments in the two countries and the activity unfolded by the two parties.

The two delegations expressed the profound preoccupation of their parties, of the working people and of the peoples from the two countries over the worsening international situation. In the context highlighted was the gravity represented for the people's peace and security by the intensification of the rightist, fascist

stridently against the anti-communist, reactionary propaganda that is always used against the revolutionary and progressive movement. The sides considered that under the circumstances it was necessary more than ever to achieve an ever tighter union and collaboration among the progressive forces, for preventing the worsening of the international situation.

Looking into the European developments, the RCP general secretary and the PCP secretary general stressed the need for concluding in best results the Madrid Conference, for convening a conference on confidence and disarmament in Europe. The sides have considered that now, more than ever, everything has to be done for halting the arms race, for halting the siting of mid-range rockets that are a grave threat to the peoples' peace and security.

The two delegations have stressed the importance of uniting the international communist movement, all the anti-imperialist forces, of the joint action and of strengthening the friendship and cooperation among the wide revolutionary forces of the contemporary epoch: the socialist countries, other countries that follow a path of progress, the working class movement from the capitalist countries, the national liberation movement. Also stressed was the importance of the collaboration between the communist parties and the other democratic and progressive forces in their struggle for detente, disarmament and security, for improving the confidence and strengthening the collaboration among nations, for the materialization of the aspirations after peace, independence and progress of the peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated that the Romanian visit by the secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party was the expression of the good relations between the two nations and voiced his confidence that it would contribute to the development of the relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity between the RCP and the PCR.

Ayres Lima, thanked for his having been invited to visit Romania, for the useful exchange of opinions with the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu, and expressed also the wish that the cordial, traditional relations between the two communist parties deepened and expanded to the interest of the two peoples of the two countries.

The York underscored the cordial atmosphere of friendship and cordiality that characterized all the relations between the two communist parties.

Official

ROMANIA, 25 MAY 1981 COMMUNIQUE

AU25165 Bucharest AGERPRESS in English 1745 GMT 25 May 81

[Report on Romanian-Ghanaian communique issued on Ghanaian President Hilla Limann's visit to Romania 22-25 May 1981]

Bucharest, 25 May (AGERPRESS)--The communique released in Bucharest at the conclusion of the official visit of friendship paid to Romania by the president of Ghana (22-25 May) shows that Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hilla Limann informed each other of the preoccupations of their countries in the field of economic and social development, reviewed extensively the current state of their bilateral relations and the implementation of the decisions and understandings which had been previously reached and expressed their full satisfaction with the friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Dr Hilla Limann, the document reads, established the guidelines for the further development and intensification of Romanian-Ghanaian relations in the political, technical, scientific, cultural and in all other fields. They appreciated that the growth of economic relations and particularly of cooperation in production represented the essential element for the strengthening of the relationships between the two states. They agreed that Romania and Ghana had the economic potential necessary to expand economic cooperation and diversify their trade. The heads of state stressed that development of cooperation and Romanian-Ghanaian trade as well as their collaboration in the fields of science and technology, education and culture, provided support for the national efforts of the two countries for their economic and social progress.

Referring to the exchange of views on the current problems of international situation the communique reveals an identity or similarity of points of view on these issues:

On the basis of their common interests and identity of views on major international questions, the document reads, the two presidents decided that consultations and collaboration between Romania and Ghana be intensified at the UNO, within the "Group 77" the Non-aligned Movement and other international fora, in order to increase their contribution to the just settlement of these issues in the peoples' interest.

The leaders of Romania and of Ghana highly appreciated the fruitful results of the talks and pointed out that the official and friendly visit of President Hilla Limann,

the joint declaration and the other documents signed during the visit, represent an important contribution to the expansion of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Ghana, to the benefit of the two peoples, of the policy of national independence, international peace, detente and collaboration.

The president of the Republic of Ghana invited Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania to pay an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Ghana. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The date of the visit is to be established through diplomatic channels, the communique reads in conclusion.

GNA - 2020/57

ROMANIAN-GHANAIAN DECLARATION ON VISIT ISSUED

Al 251931 bucharest AGERPRESS in English 1806 GMT 25 May 81

Report on Romanian-Ghanaian declaration on visit paid by Ghanaian President Hilla C. Nkrumah to Romania 22-25 May 1981

BUCHAREST, 25 May (AGERPRESS)--This document, released today in Bucharest, after presenting the sides express their satisfaction at the fruitful collaboration achieved in the political, economic, social and cultural domains between the two states reassert their resolve to enhance the political, economic, cultural cooperation, as well as the collaboration, on the international plane, and shows that, making an extensive exchange of views on the processes of the contemporary world and on the current international questions. Romania's and Ghana's presidents note an intensification of the policy of force and dictate, of redividing the zones of domination and influence, the further existence of outstanding issues and the emergence of new conflicts and states of tension in various areas of the world. The intensification of the arms race, the deepening of the world economic and energy crisis, the lack of progress in solving the issue of underdevelopment which led to the deterioration of the international situation, generating new and serious dangers for the peoples' security and independence, for the peace of the whole world.

Expressing their concern with these developments, the two presidents reassert firmly the necessity for all the states to observe the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, no recourse to force and to the threat with force, the settlement, only by peaceful means, by negotiations of all the issues and conflicts among states, of each people's legitimate right to chose freely the path of its economic and social development.

The formal said the evolution of the world life attests, undoubtedly, to the fact that at the present time the founcaction and the development of the national states are factor of special importance for the social progress, for the liquidation of underdevelopment, for the fight against imperialism and colonialism, for creating a better and juster [as published] world.

More than ever, under the present circumstances it is necessary to strengthen the national independence of all the peoples, this being one of the fundamental tasks of all those who declare for progress, collaboration and peace.

Guatemala's and Ghana's presidents point to the concern of their countries over the perpetuation and multiplication of the situations when force or the threat with force are resorted to for solving international conflicts and express their concern over the fact that developing countries are often involved in such disputes and conflicts whose efforts and resources cannot therefore be used for the priority objectives of their economic and social development.

Emphasizing the serious consequences for all the countries of the increasing world economic instability, of the persistence of the economic crisis, of the energy, monetary and financial crisis, of the obtaining phenomenon of underdevelopment in various zones of the earth, the two presidents consider that one of the most stringent demands for the peoples' peace and security, for the very future of mankind is the liquidation of underdevelopment and the setting in of a new world economic order.

Declaring of the peoples' ensured right to development, the presidents point to the necessity to start immediately and carry on global negotiations on the international economic cooperation, relying on a constructive political will to make maximum efforts further on in order to remove the obstacles which made the negotiations come to a deadlock.

They highlight the decisive role of the national effort in the developing countries' progress on the road of economic development and at the same time the necessity for the developed countries to lend them more substantial assistance.

Guatemala's and Ghana's presidents highlight the special importance of expanding the economic cooperation among the developing countries, of strengthening the solidarity and unity of action of those countries as an essential condition for attaining positive results within the negotiations and the advance on the road of setting in a new international economic order.

Guatemala's and Ghana's presidents reassert their firm conviction that the implementation of practical and efficient measures for general disarmament and, first of all, nuclear disarmament, is a key problem of the present international relations, on which mankind's peace, security and progress depend.

Referring to developments in Europe the two presidents express concern over the situation on this continent where there are the two opposing military blocs and where the arms race is intensifying, the most modern mass-destruction weapons, including nuclear rockets included keep accumulating, this being a great threat to the peace and security of the continent and of the entire world.

Guatemala's and Ghana's presidents highlight the special importance of a successful conclusion of the Madrid Conference of the European states' representatives, that should adopt a consistent document that should give a fresh strong impetus to the implementation, as a coherent whole, of the principles and stipulations of the Helsinki Final Act, that should reach an agreement on calling a conference dedicated to confidence and disarmament in Europe, that should secure the continuity of the process of building security by naming the date and place of the next conference, making some certain steps on the road of economic, scientific and cultural collaboration on the continent. The two presidents ask for a halt to be put to the testing and development of new rockets in Europe and for a passage to negotiations towards their complete elimination.

expressing the developments in Africa the president of Romania and the president of Ghana highlight the ever stronger assertion of the will of the African peoples and countries to develop freely and independently, free from outside interference.

A clear confirmation of the peoples' firm resolve to fight for their independence is the brilliant victory of the national liberation movement of the Zimbabwe people.

The two presidents highlight the urgency of securing Namibia's right to independence, reiterate their full support to the efforts made by the UN and the Nonaligned Movement for finding a political solution to the Namibian issue, as well as for the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the world organization. They express their militant solidarity and full support to the just struggle the Namibian people wages for freedom and independence, under the leadership of the SWAPO, the legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The presidents also highlight the necessity of liquidating for good and soon the scourge of apartheid and racial discrimination, reassert their countries' commitment in the fight of the South African people against racism, for the right to freedom, equality and social progress.

The presidents of Romania and Ghana declare for solving the litigious inter-state conflicts by peaceful means, by negotiations among interested sides and highlight the important role incumbent on the Organization of African Unity for finding peaceful solutions to the differences and tensions of the continent, for strengthening the solidarity and unity of the African countries.

The presidents of Romania and Ghana consider that everything must be done for solving the problems of the Middle East by means of negotiations, with the participation of all the interested sides, the Palestine Liberation Organization included. In this perspective they deem necessary the organization of an international conference within the OAU for the attainment of a global, just and lasting peace that should lead to the withdrawal of Israel from the territories occupied in 1967 and to solving the aspirations of the Palestinian people, inclusive of the creation of an independent state of their own, and to securing the integrity and independence of all the states in the region.

The presidents declare firmly for exclusively peaceful, negotiated solutions to conflicts that also emerged in other parts of the world, setting out from the principle of the peoples' right to decide freely their own fate, according to their sovereign interests, free from outside interference. They consider that the attainment of settlement of the litigious issues bears direct, positive influences on the consolidation of mutual independence, diminishes the international tension, and is an exception of the policy of detente and peace.

The two presidents consider the United Nations organizations to be the most authoritative forum for the multilateral debate and for finding solutions to all international problems, to the conflicts and tensions among states.

They believe that active participation in solving the problems must be secured by all the states irrespective of size or social system. Mainly the small and developing countries, the developing countries, the nonaligned countries must play an increasingly active part in debating and solving all the international problems.

They highlight the importance of the nonaligned countries' movement in the struggle against imperialism, for setting in a new international economic order and the promotion of the principles of international law in the inter-state relations.

Setting out from their joint interests and identical or similar stands on the international problems, the president of Romania and the president of Ghana decide an intensification of the consultations and collaboration between their countries' representatives at the UN and other international bodies, within the group of 77 and the Nonaligned Movement, in order to contribute to a just, democratic settlement of the problems confronting mankind.

150-1020747

ZIMBABWE FRONT GREETS CEAUSESCU ON RCP ANNIVERSARY

AUG 17 1980 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 May 81 p 5

[Text] To the RCP secretary general, Bucharest:

The Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU)-Patriotic Front celebrates, together with the millions of RCP members and activists and all Romanian working people, the 65th anniversary of the creation of the RCP, their leader and vanguard, an historic event in the life of the Romanian nation.

The creation of the RCP occupies an important place among the historic events of the Romanian nation. The creation of the RCP laid the cornerstone for the future revolutionary transformations which, under its leadership, have changed your country's image.

Stressing that the RCP has played a decisive role in the general mobilization of the broad masses and of all Romanian social strata and that it has determined an increase in the national and international unity of antifascist resistance, the telegram continues to point out that due to the victory of the armed forces of the Soviet Union and of the international progressive anti-Hitlerite coalition, the RCP led the Romanian people to their revolutionary victory over the Nazi occupiers. Contrary to all political changes and to all revolutions that took place in the past in the life and history of your nation, the final victory over fascism created conditions for power to be taken over by the people, the workers class and peasantry who, given new political power, became the active builders of a society without exploitation, without national and social inequality and capable of achieving the ideals of freedom, peace and social progress.

We are convinced that, under the leadership and guidance of the RCP, your people will continue to develop along the line set by the founder of your great party. The 65 years of existence of your party have been years of great victories, not only of your party and people, but also of the overall international workers movement. The Zimbabwe African People's Union-Patriotic Front asserts with great satisfaction that, under your party's leadership, the Socialist Republic of Romania was in the front ranks of the anti-imperialist strugglers everywhere and in the front ranks of the struggle for socialism, national liberation, peace, prosperity and social justice, of the struggle against all forms of oppression.

During our national liberation struggle, the Zimbabwe people found in Socialist Romania a reliable ally. We are convinced that in the new stage of our struggle

our Romanian friends and comrades will continue to be at our side in the struggle we are waging to strengthen our independence and to completely eliminate the vestiges of colonialist and racist rule.

The struggle waged by the workers class to eliminate the destructive system of exploitation of man by man, for national liberation and for eliminating the machiavellistic racist policy is an indivisible part of the struggle waged by all peoples for establishing a just social order on our planet. In the efforts made by the progressive forces aimed at achieving this goal, your party will find an ally and militant friend in the Zimbabwe people and ZAPU-Patriotic Front.

The telegram also expresses the conviction that the Romanian and Zimbabwe peoples will advance shoulder to shoulder toward the final victory of their joint struggle to eradicate and eliminate the forces which try to thwart the noble and just struggle of the peoples in South Africa, Namibia, Palestine and El Salvador and the struggle of the workers class in Western Europe to defend the socialist achievements of the Romanian people and the international forces for national liberation against those who try to stop the process of social emancipation and those who do not like the natural course of human society's development.

We wish the Romanian people, under RCP leadership and guidance, success in building a happy future.

Long live the RCP and its respected leader--Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Long live militant solidarity between the Romanian and Zimbabwe peoples!

[Signed] J. W. Miska, General Secretary of ZAPU-Patriotic Front

(Sd) J. W. Miska

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SESSION

AU221805 Bucharest AGERPRES in 1 ish 1742 GMT 22 May 81

[Text] United Nations, 22 May (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor within the UN Disarmament Commission Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, Romania's permanent representative to the United Nations, set forth his country's stand on disarmament questions and highlighted the necessity to reduce military budgets, an item that has been included, upon Romania's proposal, for several years in the agenda of the Disarmament Commission. The Romanian representative showed that the elaboration of the principles regarding the freezing and cutting down of military budgets would create a common framework of action, would bring the various approaches in this field nearer to one another, would contribute to enhancing confidence, to the assertion of the political will of the states which is necessary for an undelayed passage to negotiations on relevant international agreements. Referring to the content of the joint document Romania and Sweden advanced in this respect, Ambassador Marinescu highlighted the need for the principles contained therein to clearly stipulate that the final goal of the states' efforts should be the conclusion of international agreements on freezing and cutting down military budgets.

In order to be efficient, the measures for reducing military budgets should materialize in concrete actions of diminishing armed forces and armaments.

In Romania's outlook--the speaker said--any reduction of military expenditures should start with effective cutbacks in nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons.

The Romanian representative stressed that the states should manifest self-restraint in establishing military expenditures until agreements are concluded on the reduction of military budgets. This idea, which is of special significance under the current circumstances, is reasserted in the joint Romanian-Swedish document and is attested on two resolutions of the General Assembly adopted by consensus in 1979 and 1980, upon Romania's initiative.

Thus, Romania's representative referred to the principle according to which the reductions of military budgets should start with the nuclear powers and other heavily armed states, to the importance of the unilateral measures of reducing budgets, on the basis of mutual example, and to the necessity that the funds thus released be directed towards peaceful purposes of economic and social development. In this context, the proposal of Romania and of other states was reasserted that

a part of the funds thus saved be used to finance the development programmes of the countries which make the respective reductions, and the other part--to supporting the efforts for progress of the developing countries. The elaboration and adoption of the principles, in the form of a declaration of the United Nations--the Romanian representative said--should be considered as a political pledge of all the states to pass to real negotiations on freezing and cutting down military budgets as soon as possible.

CSO: 2020/47

ROMANIA

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR

AU291650 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 29 May 81

[rest] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Kanwar Gajendra Singh, who presented his credentials as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to our country.

In presenting his credentials, the ambassador conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personal greetings and best wishes on behalf of India's President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, and wishes for progress and well-being to the Romanian people. The Indian ambassador also conveyed cordial greetings to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu on behalf of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The speaker highly praised the many-sided cooperation between Romania and India and the two countries' cooperation in the international arena, and stressed that as a founding member of the Nonaligned Movement, India is aware of Romania's consistent support for the movement and of Romania's belief that the Nonaligned Movement currently plays an important role in safeguarding peace and understanding in the world. The speaker ended by expressing his conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples will develop fruitfully, as well as his personal desire to contribute to diversifying Romanian-Indian relations.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the greetings and conveyed to the Indian president best wishes for personal happiness and health, and prosperity and progress for the friendly Indian people. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also conveyed best wishes to the Indian prime minister on behalf of himself and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu. In his answering speech, the Romanian head of state emphasized Romania's efforts for all-round development, and for extensive international cooperation and collaboration. He stressed that the Romanian people follow with empathy the Indian people's efforts for independent development, and appreciate India's active stand in international life and within the Nonaligned Movement, and its efforts to achieve a climate of peace, detente and cooperation in the world. After reviewing his visits to India and the Romanian-Indian talks in Bucharest and New Delhi, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated that the agreements concluded on those occasions made a decisive contribution to ensuring an ascending course in recent years in Romanian-Indian relations in political, economic, scientific-technical and other areas of activity.

I believe, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, that there are numerous opportunities for further developing Romanian-Indian cooperation, especially in economic and production-sharing areas. After emphasizing with satisfaction the fruitful cooperation between the two countries in the international arena, the speaker expressed the conviction that in the future, too, Romania and India will cooperate ever more closely to relax international tension, to settle all interstate conflicts peacefully through negotiations, to adopt specific measures for general, primarily nuclear disarmament, to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order, and to democratize interstate relations, in the interests of the friendly Romanian and Indian peoples and of the cause of peace, national independence, progress and cooperation in the world.

After the accreditation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu had a cordial talk with Ambassador Kanwar Gajendra Singh.

CSO: 2700/252

CHANGE IN ORGANIZATION OF MINISTRY OF FORESTRY ECONOMY, CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Bucharest: BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I, No 29, 20 April 1981 p 1

(Text) The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article I. Article II of Decree No 18/1972 on the establishment, organization and operation of the Ministry of Forestry Economy and Construction Materials, which became Law No 29/1972, with subsequent modifications, is amended and will have the following content:

Article II. The Ministry of Forestry Economy and Construction Materials has the following organizational structure:

- a) Department of Silviculture;
- b) General Directorate of Planning and Development;
- c) General Directorate for Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation;
- d) Directorate for Supply and Sales;
- e) Technical Directorate;
- f) Directorate for Investments;
- g) Machine and Energetics Directorate;
- h) Directorate for Organization and Control;
- i) Directorate for Finance and Prices;
- j) Directorate for Personnel and Training;
- k) Secretariat-Administrative Department.

The Directorate for Supply and Sales operates on the basis of the principle of economic-financial self-administration, with juridical personality.

The organizational structure for labor sections and the maximum number of positions in the apparatus of the ministry are those specified in Annex No 1 and Annex No 2 which are an integral part of the present decree.

Article III. The Ministry of Finance will introduce in the structure and volume of the state budget for 1981 the modifications specified in Annex No 3 of the present decree.

Note: The annexes are being transmitted to the institutions concerned.

Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania
Bucharest, 13 April 1981

No 89

CS-II: 7700/242

ROMANIA

ANALYSIS OF ACTIVITY OF EXCHANGE OF PARTY DOCUMENTS

INCHIRIAT MUNCII DE PARTID in Romanian Jan 81 pp 19-21

(Assigned article)

[Text] Last year, the life of the entire party was keynote by the activity of exchange of party documents. As assessed by the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the county, municipal, town and communal committees and the party committees and bureaus of party branches in enterprises, institutions, and agricultural units conducted an intensive political-organizational work for the smooth unfolding of this significant activity. It resulted in the political strengthening of party organizations, in the communists' greater concern for completing the 1980 plan assignments and the proper preparation of the production for this year, their enhanced involvement in the entire activity of party organizations, in development of revolutionary militancy.

As a result of the way in which it was organized and conducted, the exchange of party documents was instrumental in strengthening the ties of party bodies with the ranks of communists, in better estimating and utilizing the potential of mass reorganization, in even more intensely energizing the party members.

The positive impact of the exchange of party documents is also making itself felt in production; it resulted in the greater and greater integration of every organization in the Party's battle to increase the local resources of raw materials and supplies, to manage them as wisely as possible, to exemplarily fulfill the plans.

In spite of the good results that were obtained, it was found, however, that at some party branches in enterprises, institutions and agricultural units, there, too, in number, the individual discussions with party members and the general assemblies for debating the documents that emanated from them had a sharp, though shorter, the shortcomings and violations of some party members, the lowering of the obligations involved in the quality of party members were treated with indulgence. And the cases concerned were not turned into political and educational matters. Moreover, not in all cases were the adverse consequences drawn from the activity of exchange of party

discipline, but elsewhere is an intensive activity conducted for the implementation of the measures outlined, some cases still occur that involve discussions of party and state discipline and standards of socialist ethics and equality. The party leadership decided that during the January-March 1981, in case of the general meetings of party branches and in regular plenary sessions of county, municipal, town and communal party committees, at the level of enterprises, institutions and agricultural units, participants thoroughly analyze, as a distinct item of the agenda, the manner in which the activity of exchange of party documents developed and concluded.

Following this conclusion, which is of outstanding importance to the activity of each party organization, required all the county, municipal, town, and communal committees to assist the bureaus of branch organizations, the party committees in preparing and conducting the general meetings and the plenary sessions, in adopting the most appropriate measures to enhance the spirit of spirit, order and discipline among party members, encourage criticism and self-criticism in relation to shortcomings and mistakes, increasing revolutionary militancy and strictness as to the quality of party member, most rapid execution of statutory duties, raising of political and organizational work to an even higher level for the purpose of exemplarily achieving the economic and social goals under the 1981-1985 five-year plan.

As indicated by the party leadership, based on a sensible assignment, all the meetings and plenary sessions will be attended by members of the county, municipal, and town party committees or their officials. It is another opportunity for consolidating their ties with the branch organizations, for active cooperation with the bureaus of these organizations, with the party leadership, for continuously examining the situation and outlining adequate goals for the future. However, there is the need for doing away with the tendency of some people to limit this contact only to simple presence at the beginning of the plenary session. That is why it is imperative for all the bureaus assigned to contact the branch organizations ahead of time, to gather information about their activity and the problems posed, so that they may be fully prepared in the discussions with full knowledge of the case and conduct the tackling of the paramount issues and the unfolding of the meetings at the required level of militancy and strictness.

The same principle was used in the cases when the assignment ensured the presence in the local organizations of the cadres that were also concerned with them in the activity of exchange of party documents, a fact which facilitates a better knowledge and monitoring of the activity conducted and the timely identification of shortcomings. Everywhere, those who were given responsibility will have to thoroughly study the party documents, the program measures adopted by the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of RLP for the completion of the activity of exchange of party documents, the conclusions drawn by the party county committees. Proved as necessary and efficient was the organization of adequate training, with the emphasis on the educational factor and concrete indications as to the program, methods of organizing and conducting the general meetings and plenary sessions for deciding the way in which the exchange of party documents took place and was completed.

As experience has shown, the best results are obtained when workable, constant and qualified assistance is given the bureaus of branch organizations, the party committees. The party leadership requires that the debates be organized and prepared in a manner that assures a high level of responsibility and communist strictness and after the opportunity for a profound analysis of all the activity conducted by communists, by the branch organization as a whole. The input of those assigned to render assistance must materialize in guidance to the bureaus for the purpose of responsibly examining the conduct of each communist, including those who received warnings or were penalized, to take a firm stand against any shortcoming. Because it was found that the new document was easily issued to some party members who have attitudes and conducts that are incompatible with the quality of party member, the branch organizations are in dutybound to thoroughly reexamine the situation of these persons and, as instructed by the party leadership, decide to withdraw the party card in accordance with the RCP Statute. The decisions taken are effective after they are confirmed by the county, municipal and town party committees.

Proper preparation of the meetings and plenary sessions involves giving direct and concrete assistance for the evolution of the materials which will be presented, raising the matters in the party spirit, constructively and openly, clearly stating the conclusions, outlining sensible measures, with precise timelines and individual responsibilities for implementation. Moreover, it is advisable for the party members to be informed ahead of time about the general meeting, about the topics of discussion and the aims involved, so that they may prepare themselves to expound their point of view and be instrumental in the most discerning possible discussion of special cases and initiating the most efficient steps possible.

The red card, a symbol of membership in our great party, must be most carefully kept by the holders. The party organs and organizations are urged to conduct an intensive political-educational work in order to implant in the mind of every party member the awareness of the high responsibility in relation to his or hers most valuable document. Concurrently with mandatory presentation of the card at the general meetings and collection of dues, it is necessary to more often organize lectures and debates on this topic at the general meetings.

A final communistic activity, designed to have an immediate positive impact on the entire work of party organs and organizations, the analysis of the effectiveness of the activity of exchange of party documents unfolded and was completed last year, the central concerns of county committees and of the RCP party organs. The sensible scheduling of the meetings and plenary sessions, the development of a regular and constant supervision in the field, continual monitoring - the manner in which the meetings and plenary sessions are organized and develop, taking of measures for prompt application of the resolutions made on this occasion are only a few of the requirements which will in large part largely hinges the achievement of the tasks, which the more greater development of the capacity of party organizations, their more ample assertion in running affairs, in resolving the problems of the party stage.

ROMANIA

VITAL STRENGTH OF PARTY ACTIVE STRESSED

Bucharest MINCA DE PARTID in Romania Jan 81 pp 22-23

[article by Ioan-Mihai Negru, first deputy chief of the Organizational Section of the CC of the RCP]

[text] The rise in the party organs' capacity of encompassing all problems and mobilizing the communists, the masses of working people, of enhancing their proficiency in running the economy, culture, the entire social life considerably depends on the significant upgrading of the work involving the party active, the drawing of the best trained and most experienced party cadres into this active, because this work is a component of the day-by-day activity of party organs.

In accordance with the provisions of the RCP Statute, the party organs are required to regularly convene meetings, conferences or conventions of the party active in order to discuss the major issues of party work, economic and socio-cultural matters, the principal party decisions, and laws, to consult the active on the measures which will be taken for the completion of the tasks assigned to them, to engage the active in the organization and supervision of the implementation of the decisions.

In defining the place and role of the active in the context of party work, Party Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized with good reason that "the work involving the party active, the party organizations, the party members is one of the central issues of scientific leadership, of the communists' involvement in running all the sectors of activity."

As a matter of fact, in the current context, when the volume and complexity of the socio-economic tasks are constantly on the increase, when the sphere of concerns of party organs has broadened considerably, it is impossible for them to cope with the major requirements while relying on a small group of activists. The imperative needs involve the continuous broadening of the active and the upgrading of its activity, so that the consistent input of the active may make itself felt in all the stages in the exercise of the process of leadership.

Moreover, we must point out that thanks to the scientific policy on cadres pursued by our party, thanks to the enhancement of internal democracy, of collective work and collective leadership, a powerful active has developed. In the course of years, especially after the Ninth Congress, an active that has proved its political and organizational capacity in the crucible of the fight to materialize the Program of the party, its overall line.

At this point, the bureaus of branch organizations, alone, number more than 316,000 communists; if we add the executives in the state and economic bodies and in mass and civic organizations, the party active numbers almost 500,000 party members. "This is a huge force!" -- Nicolae Ceausescu stressed -- "one that is capable of ensuring the proper organization of the broad masses in completing the tasks allotted them." Now, when the entire party is studying and discussing the speech given by Nicolae Ceausescu at the December 1980 plenary session of the Central Committee and the laws adopted at the last session of the Grand National Assembly, the party active needs to provide a significant input into the success of this activity focused on assimilation of those important documents and especially the outlining of the most appropriate steps to meet the guidelines and instructions of the party secretary general.

CONTINUOUS REVIVAL

Certainly, the composition and structure of the party active have a dynamic nature and are characterized by constant evolution, in step with the qualitative changes that have occurred in our party organizations, with the new tasks that arise and with the ever growing needs of political and organizational work. It is significant that, due to this outlook, many party organs must carefully follow up the work of the active, the manner in which it is fulfilling the tasks allotted, periodically distinguishes new party members and revitalized themselves in the battle to implement the party policy, attesting that they have managerial abilities, drawing them into their active, entrusting them highly responsible tasks, in accordance with the qualities and experience which they proved to have.

Undoubtedly, it is necessary to strictly follow the provision in the resolution of 21-VII of the RC¹ on the party active which requires the central committee to be organized at each year to revise the makeup of the active and approve the needed changes, for the purpose of revitalizing it with the most advanced and knowledgeable ranks among workers, technicians and engineers, white-collar workers, specialized peasants and experts in agriculture, among other party members. This will the ranks of life, people with ample professional, vocational, educational experience, people who can constitute real leaders in their sphere. Unfortunately, this directive is not followed everywhere and, "frequently", in some places, the makeup of the active by no means reflects the changes generated in the structure of the party organizations and society. Therefore, frequently enough there are situations in which some party members are overburdened with all kinds of tasks, whereas others, who are less experienced, are not utilized at their full capacity.

Also through the instruction of the CC of the RCP clearly states who should make up the party active at various levels, not everywhere is the necessary concern displayed for ensuring an adequate composition of the active. Specifically, widely spread is the tendency to limit it to executives from party, state and economic bodies, while the number of highly skilled workers and technicians from the field of production and the number of women are still small.

Instant, Reliable Support

Party leadership involves direct participation of the party active in the resolution of problems, in the formulation of decisions and in the organization of their fulfillment, in the whole process of supervision of the implementation of these decisions.

It is an indisputable fact that, under the impact of the measures taken by the party leadership, there has been a greatly expanded use of the method of systematically drawing of the active into teams and collectives of study and supervision, support of some party organizations that encounter some difficulties or study and dissemination of valuable experiences.

For a long while, the Bucharest "Grivita Rosie" Enterprise encountered great difficulties in fulfilling the plan, honoring contracts, specifically in terms of meeting the qualitative clauses. The Bureau of the Bucharest Municipal Party Committee made several attempts at assisting this collective, but every time the results involved palliatives and the causes that generated this situation were not eliminated. Only when the ablest party cadres and experts from the party active were sent to the enterprise, with the clear task of taking care of this unit until the difficulties are overcome, a genuine turn was made. And if "Grivita Rosie" Enterprise succeeded in completing the assignments under the 1976-1980 Five-Year Plan about 6 months ahead of term, this prestigious success is closely related to the firm action mentioned above, with the municipal committee having provided a valuable input.

As a matter of fact, this is a procedure which deserves most attention. Who, among the party active, possesses an actually inexhaustible experience? It would be a great mistake not to capitalize on this treasure of experience. However, the fact that during the recent period more and more party organs involve the active in elaborate in resolving the most intricate problems shows that the party's leadership itself undergoes profound qualitative changes.

Thus the party secretary general outlined to the Braila County Party Committee that the working people's collective of the "Progresul" Enterprise the task of rapidly arranging for the production of the 8-10 cu m bucket excavators. People did not hesitate. They clearly saw that the task will be faster accomplished if the full technical creativity of the active is put to good use, and this is what they did. A group of experts was given this assignment and others from the active of the county party committee gave them every support that they needed so that they may achieve their task. The putting into

operation of this excavator tellingly illustrates what the active can do when its strength and capacity are wisely utilized.

In the current context, when all the party organs are requested to outline their activity for a longer period, the party active, with its experience and ability, can make a valuable contribution to early determining the pre-figuring trends, to harmoniously blending current and future tasks. It is this approach which the Bacau County Party Committee used in preparing ahead of time the production for this year, drawing broad sections of the party active into examining all the prospects for enhancing the qualitative facets, for cutting operating costs and materials expenditure, for reducing consumption rates for raw materials and the weight of products. It is significant that this mobilization of forces resulted in integrating in the supplemental task of cutting costs 2-3 percent all the units in electric power, woodworking and food industries and most of the enterprises in the light and machine building industries. As a result of capitalizing on the technical creativity of the active, the reamers and cutters turned out this year will be 40 kg lighter than those of last year, and this means a saving of 800 t of cast iron.

Unfortunately, not everywhere and not always is the assistance of the party active requested. The active is not sufficiently consulted in working out various measures and decisions, in determining the avenues to implementing the decisions of the Central Committee and the country's laws. The party active is not everywhere sufficiently drawn into the supervision and implementation of the measures and decisions. Many remember the party active when they encounter difficulties, when there are lags or in large-scale campaigns. Many party committees work unsatisfactorily with the active, do not systematically involve it in resolving the problems that arise in the process of realization of the party organizations' role in managing economic and socio-cultural activities. It has not become a permanent procedure to establish collectives from the party active to monitor for a longer period major problems that result from decisions or laws of this country. While into the realization of studies and analyses people from the party active are drawn, they participate less in the implementation of the measures taken, in the utilization of the conclusions drawn.

Nicola Ceausescu stated: "....The party active must be involved specifically when measures are outlined to implement our program, precisely in order to avoid the development of difficulties. Very seriously I urge all party organizations to utilize and more intensively draw the party active into their entire activity...."

We must constantly have in mind the statement made by the party secretary general, namely that "the problem of organized participation of the cadres, of the party active in concrete work is an imperative, one of the matters of strategical significance in the upgrading of the leadership of our society, of all the forms of party and state activity."

This is why it is necessary for all party organs to pay more attention to organizing the participation of the party active in the entire socioeconomic work, a fact which will create even better conditions for the proper resolution of the intricate problems of the development of our society, for the adequate encompassing of all sectors.

Better Organization on Collective Wisdom

Our Party, based on the principles of democratic centralism and internal party democracy, is most highly concerned with consulting the active, the communists, the broadest masses of working people, with their participation in the involvement and discussion of the problems of party policy, of the chief decisions pertaining to the country's present and future. The current needs, the scope and amplitude of the projects to be achieved, however, require greater emphasis to be placed on the consultation of the party active, dealing with the active of the most diverse facets of party and state work. Nicolae Ceausescu requested us all "to ensure discussion, together with the party members, within the party organizations, with the party active, of the problems in each sector of activity, evolution of the decisions and measures of one or another sector, together with the party organizations, with the party members. Only by the broad participation of communists, of all party organizations in the evolution of decisions, we have the guarantee of adopting correct decisions; this also gives communists the feeling of responsibility for the materialization of the decisions."

It is a positive fact that in the style of work of many party organs the procedure is being used of systematically organizing meetings of the party active in industry, construction, transportation, agriculture, the fields of culture, education and health care, for the purpose of examining and evolving, with full knowledge of the case, the chief measures designed to upgrade work in the areas involved. There has been a wider use of the procedure of debating with the party active newly issued decisions and laws. In the Dimbovita, Cluj, Hunedoara and other counties, it has become a regular practice to convene meetings of the party active following plenary sessions of the Central Committee of confederations organized at the CC of the RCP, in order to debate the conclusions of the party secretary general and the decisions adopted and to review the best measures for implementation.

Nevertheless must be pointed out that in some places the meetings of the party active do not always receive necessary attention and are treated formally. Not infrequently the active informed ahead of time about the problems to be discussed and after addressing the decisions or sets of measures are forgotten. True, it was pointed out in the instruction of the CC of the RCP, the plans of execution of the decisions adopted by the assemblies of the active have the character of recommendations, they become mandatory for the party organizations after their endorsement by the party organ involved, that transforms them into concrete decisions. But from this point to neglecting them completely there is a long path, along which bureaucracy runs freely. An explanation for this is with which the meetings of the active are regarded in some places also in view the fact that there are very few cases in which the party committees inquire the way in which the plans of measures adopted at these meetings were fulfilled.

Line itself requires that everywhere the assembly of the active be treated as a body which is made up of the ablest and most experienced individuals in the party organization. As a forum where, on the basis of critical and self-critical analysis, it is possible to outline measures that can help to upgrade the process of leadership, the entire activity conducted by the party organization.

However, this means ensuring the firm implementation of the provisions in the instruction of the CC of the RCP, which requires the party organs to regularly inform the active about the decisions and measures adopted, to constantly concern themselves with raising the political and ideological level, with upgrading the professional training of the communists who are members of the party active.

It is especially necessary to pay most attention to the revolutionary, communist education of the party active, assisting it in assimilating a new spirit of work, primarily characterized by a high sense of responsibility in completing all the tasks allotted.

By broadly and constantly utilizing the active in all the political and organizational work, relying on the ablest cadres in exercising political leadership, the party organs ensure optimal conditions for successfully meeting the requirements now set to them by the party executives, in order to firmly implement the outstandingly valuable guidelines and directives given by Nicolae Ceausescu at the October and December 1980 plenary sessions of the Central Committee.

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BRIEFS

CIVICAL COLLABORATION WITH MALTA--Bucharest, 7 May (AGERPRES)--The programme for the application of the agreement on collaboration education, science and culture between the government of Romania and the government of Malta over 1981-1983 was signed in Bucharest on 7 May. The document envisages changes in the fields of education, culture, science and the press. [AU091800 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1821 GMT 7 May 81]

THAI MILITARY DELEGATION--Bucharest, 9 May (AGERPRES)--A delegation of the National Defence Collegium of Thailand, led by Major-General (Sampantha Glifuang), visited Romania over 6-9 May. The guests had talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and the Ministry of National Defence. They saw round the military academy, the central military museum, historical places and tourist spots in the capital city. [Text] [AU091800 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 9 May 81]

FINNISH INDUSTRIALISTS END VISIT--Bucharest, 9 May (AGERPRES)--Over 3-8 May, a delegation of industrialists and businessmen from Finland, led by Pertti Berg, chairman of the Romanian-Finnish Trade Association, paid a visit to Romania. During the negotiations conducted with Romanian partners and officials the mutual interest was manifest in expanding and diversifying the trade exchanges, for developing new domains of economic and technical cooperation. [Text] [AU091800 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1733 GMT 9 May 81]

-SOYUZ COMPLEX PROGRAM--Bucharest, 18 May (AGERPRES)--The joint Romanian-Soviet crew aboard the Salyut 6-Soyuz T4-Soyuz 40" orbiting complex (Dumitru Popescu, Leonid Popov, Vladimir Kovakenok, Viktor Savinykh) continued on 18 May, following the end of their flight, their scientific activity. The physical-technical, biomedical and technological researches and experiments cover a large number of fields. Most notably elaborated by Romanian and Soviet experts. Continuing some experiments started the previous days the cosmonauts began further researches included in their program. According to telemetric data and information received from aboard the complex the flight progresses normally and the astronauts feel fine. [Text] [AU181948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 18 May 81]

COSMONAUTS' DAY MESSAGE--Moscow, 16 May (TASS)--The crew of the orbital station "Salyut-6"--"Soyuz T-4"--"Soyuz-40"--cosmonauts Kovalyonok, Savinykh, Popov and Popescu have sent the following telegram to Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu: "Dear Comandant Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu, We wholeheartedly thank you for your warm greetings, sincere congratulations and kind wishes. We

assure that party and state leadership of our countries and personally you that the international Soviet-Romanian crew of the orbital scientific and research complex will justify the high trust shown in it and do everything for the successful fulfillment of the responsible assignment entrusted to it in the name of the progress of Soviet and Romanian science, for the glory of socialism, in the name of peace and mankind's progress. Long live the fraternal Soviet-Romanian friendship." [Text] [LD152320 Moscow TASS in English 2258 GMT 15 May 81]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR--Bucharest, 18 May (AGERPRES)--On Monday, 18 May, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Sin In-ha, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Bucharest, at the latter's request. The Korean ambassador handed the Romanian head of state a message from President Kim Il-song and conveyed, on behalf of the Korean leader, a friendly salute. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked him for the message and requested that President Kim Il-song be conveyed a cordial salute. A talk took place on the occasion passing in a warm, comradely atmosphere. [Text] [AU181936 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 18 May 81]

VERDET RECEIVES MOROCCAN ENVOY--Bucharest, 20 May (AGERPRES)--On 20 May, Premier Ilie Verdet received (Mohamed Karim Lamrani), special envoy of King Hassan II of Morocco. The guest handed over to the prime minister a message sent to President Nicolae Ceausescu by King Hassan II and requested that the Romanian head of state be conveyed a cordial salute on behalf of the Moroccan sovereign, as well as wishes of prosperity for the Romanian people. The Romanian prime minister thanked him for the message on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and addressed the king of Morocco a friendly salute and best [?wishes] for the Moroccan people. During the interview possibilities were approached of expanding and diversifying the relations of collaboration between Romania and Morocco. The same day, the Moroccan guest was received by Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of chemical industry. [Text] [AU201852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 20 May 81]

COLOMBIAN DELEGATION--Bucharest, 14 May (AGERPRES)--Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, received on 14 May the delegation of the House of Representatives of the National Congress of Colombia, led by (Zamir Silva Arin), chairman of the Standing Commission on Constitutional Matters, now visiting Romania. They exchanged information on the activity of the two legislative assemblies and discussed aspects of the bilateral collaboration to the end of promoting the Romanian-Colombian relations on multiple planes and the collaboration within international bodies. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 14 May 81]

ISRAELI EMBASSY RECEPTION--On the occasion of Israel's national anniversary, that country's ambassador to Bucharest, Abba Gefen, gave a reception on 7 May. The reception was attended by Justice Minister Ion Ceterchi; Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Deputy Foreign Minister Gheorghe Dolgu, representatives of other ministries and central institutions, personalities of political, cultural and scientific life and journalists. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to our country and members of the diplomatic corps. [Text] [Bucharest SCIN-71A in Romanian 8 May 81 p 7]

ROMANIA CONFERS WITH BRITISH OFFICIAL--Bucharest, 22 May (AGERPRES)--On 22 May, Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, received Allen Greenwood, deputy chairman of "British Aerospace," who paid a visit to Romania as head of a delegation of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry. During the interview, the positive course was highlighted of the Romanian-British relations and the broad possibilities were brought to the fore of further developing those relations. At the same time, aspects were approached regarding the expansion of collaboration and cooperation between Romanian enterprises and "British Aerospace." During their stay in Romania, the British delegation conducted talks at economic ministries and foreign trade enterprises when the mutual interest was highlighted in identifying new actions and modalities of intensifying cooperation in various fields, particularly in the machine-building, chemical, and metallurgical industries both bilaterally and on third markets. [Text] [AU221849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 22 May 81]

RECEPTION HELD FOR COSMONAUTS--Moscow, 28 May (AGERPRES)--On 28 May Romania's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Traian Dudas, gave a reception on the successful conclusion of the first joint Romanian-Soviet outer space flight of the crew made up of Dumitru Prunariu, citizen of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Leonid Popov, a Soviet cosmonaut. [Text] [AU281938 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 28 May 81]

ROMANIA RECEIVES CEMA DELEGATION--Bucharest, 28 May (AGERPRES)--On Thursday morning, Ion Dinca, Romanian first deputy prime minister, received the heads of the delegations of the CEMA member countries and the head of the delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, that attend the proceedings of the 51st meeting of the CEMA Standing Commission for Collaboration in Construction. On the occasion, aspects were highlighted of the multilateral economic and technico-scientific collaboration and cooperation in construction, building materials, glass and ceramics industries, with emphasis on the broad possibilities of further developing and deepening cooperation in those sectors. [Text] [AU281348 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 28 May 81]

SOVEREIGN MAN MEETS JAPANESE PRINCE--Tokyo, 30 May (AGERPRES)--Akihito, crown prince of Japan, together with Princess Michiko, received Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, now visiting Tokyo as guest of the Japanese Government. On the occasion, the crown prince recalled with satisfaction the main moments of the visit he paid to Romania in October 1979 together with Princess Michiko. Likewise, Tamara Dobrin had an interview with Yoshio Sakuruchi, secretary general of the ruling party, the Liberal-Democratic Party. During the talk they expressed the wish for further development of the relations of friendship between the two countries. [Text] [AU301902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 30 May 81]

NEW CONSUL GENERAL--The Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Tudor Mircea is appointed consul general of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the Republic of San Marino vice Comrade Pompiliu Gelan who has been recalled to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs headquarters. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I, No 31, 30 Apr 81 p 4]

GOVERNMENTAL PERSONNEL CHANGE--The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister of the government, minister of mines, petroleum and geology, is relieved of his position as chairman of the Council for the Coordination of the Development of the Energy Base and the Operation of the National Energy System. Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government, is also appointed chairman of the Council for the Coordination of the Development of the Energy Base and the Operation of the National Energy System. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I, No 29, 20 Apr 81 p 3]

CEAUSESCU'S MESSAGE TO EVREN--To his excellency Army Gen Kenan Evren, head of state, National Security Council president and chief of the General Staff of the Republic of Turkey, Ankara. The 100th anniversary of the birth of Kemal Mustafa Ataturk, the first president of the Republic of Turkey, offers me the pleasant opportunity to extend best wishes for success and prosperity to you and the friendly Turkish people. Kemal Ataturk, the founder of the Republic of Turkey, initiated and achieved the country's modernization process and advocated a policy of peace and national independence. He struggled and acted to develop relations of friendship and good neighborliness and cooperation between our countries and peoples. I am convinced that, in the spirit of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Turkish peoples, the expansion and constant diversification of relations between Romania and Turkey will open up new prospects for cooperation between our countries to their mutual benefit and in the interests of peace, independence and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. [Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania. [Text] [AU211308 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 May 81 p 5]

CEAUSESCU VISITS INDUSTRIAL UNITS--President Nicolae Ceausescu today paid a working visit to certain industrial and construction units in Bucharest. "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied on this visit by Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana and Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth." Among the enterprises visited were "Automecanica," "23 August" and "Electronica." [Summary] [AU031315 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 3 Jun 81]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DANISH AMBASSADOR--President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Axel Serup, Danish ambassador to Bucharest, on a farewell visit in connection with the end of his mission to our country. The ensuing talk took place in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [AU161424 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 16 May 81]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES UN OFFICIAL--President Nicolae Ceausescu today received ('Abd al-Sal'am Dajani), director of the UN Information Center in Bucharest, on a farewell call at the end of his mission to our country. A cordial talk ensued on the occasion. [Text] [AU291652 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 29 May 81]

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